L NOTICE.
TOTT, having been absent for days past, offers his professional to the community, and may be Office on Person Street, two during the hours
M.,
M.
72-tf

ing and Black. ithing.
Making will be conducted by will always have sufficient erial for doing speedily and him.
J. W. WELSH.
79-3m

d Guttering,
ort notice, by
NDREWS,
ARKET SQUARE.
55-

c, Cutlery, ERY, &c.
receiving a large and gene thing in the above line. ALSO— Laguira and Java COFFEE R. Sugar House SIRUP and as good terms as can be had
66tf

HEET IRON, ARE, &c.
ment of Box and Cooking ron: Lead Pipe. Also ion Coffee Pot."
JAMES MARTINE.
66tf

OILS, &c.
Linseed and Tanners' OIL Paint; Putty; Window Glass
ALSO— AIN DESTROYER.
JAMES MARTINE.
66tf

ARD.
OLD FRIENDS—
I have been attending to ears:—I am still willing to mptness that I have always ay want discounts, Pension ny services, with a promise
JAS. G. COOK.
26tf

MS'S RYE WHISKEY.
he arrangements with Dr constantly supplied with his , which can be had at his sale or retail.
56-tf

OR SALE.
res of LAND, lying on the River, two miles below Fay om the river into the sand equally divided into river ill Land. About 80 acres, der cultivation and are well rn and Grass: none of the There are several good sites e sand-hills. Any person well to make early appli d to sell.
HOMAS J. ROBINSON.
44tf

INDING
with neatness and despatch, t be paid before delivered H. TILLINGHAST. High School, Hay Street. 14-1y

STRY.
having decided on perma ng in the Town of Fayette y offers his services to the rounding country. In all Profession, including the h, he is satisfied, after an h is added a thorough Den e entire satisfaction as far All irregularities of the careful manner, as well as but the proper metals are erations. Charges will be f the Profession may be who may feel an interest th.
Jewelry Store, where he
9tf

TION.
eretofore existing under O., is this day dissolved the partners is authoriz in liquidation.
B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.
2, 1860. 85-3m

closed the entire interest will be pleased to see n he returns thanks for retofore bestowed, and to his goods.
B. F. R.
JOHN MCLAURIN.

LAURIN,
Forwarding nts,
MINGTON, N. C.
Naval Stores, Flour and for sale or shipment, attention.
Mayor; E. P. HALL, State N. C.
64*1y

he Sale of EBRATED PIANOS.
MINGTON, N. C.
The sale of the above Write the attention of LASS PIANO (and no , and respectfully so cal examination of the These Pianos have se other manufacture. names in the musical ker, Vieuxtempts, be ssors and Amateurs in
es in North Carolina We name a few out of n. S. W. Cole, Esq., male College, Salem boro', Rev. T. Camp
following gentlemen Geo. Myers, Esq., F. e, Esq., and others ington at the publish very instrument has arranted.
derstood. ☞ They HIGHEST PREMIUMS, with others!
ed, and can be de B. H. KELLEY, Wm. Knabe & Co
34*1y

ENT,
for at Law,
. C.
Superior Courts of and Columbus. All receive prompt at
28-*1y

State Library

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, MARCH 5, 1860. [NO. 2230.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY.
EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors:—I am not in the habit of appealing to the public through the columns of a public journal, for indeed I have no ambition to be seen in print; nor would I now trespass upon the patience of yourselves, or your readers, in the slightest particular, if I was not urged on by a sense of duty to myself, and especially to the South, the land of my nativity.

I do not mean to insinuate that I can say or write one single word, which, in the present state of feeling between the people of the two great sections of our country, will add one iota to what has already been so spiritedly said, and so ably written; but notwithstanding all that, I cannot resist the idea longer, that a general expression of the sentiments of even the least influential in the community may have some weight, as showing that the examples and precepts of those to whom the people look for guidance and direction would not be thrown away.

And here, gentlemen, permit me to say to those who, from their position and standing in society, are naturally constituted the leaders and exemplars of those who occupy less exalted positions and places, that in the present condition of our country, with one section arrayed in open and undisguised warfare with the domestic institutions and relations of another, the responsibility which rests upon their shoulders is of no trifling and ordinary concern, but one which in no small degree involves the best interests, the peace and tranquility of not only their own firesides, but of the whole South.

And yet, with all these facts staring them full in the face, so plainly and so palpably, that though they were purblind with prejudice or conceit, they *must* see them, *must* acknowledge them, many of them, with a recklessness which I can characterise only as fool hardy and desperate, give actual, bona fide material "aid and comfort" to their sworn and uncompromising foes. Why is this? Why will our people hesitate one moment longer, why will our rich and influential citizens still pour into the laps of their Northern enemies, yearly, monthly, daily, aye, hourly tribute, while they receive in return abuse, ridicule, and "overt acts" of enmity and ill will?

Are they demented, crazed, or so fallen from the high and ennobled position to which the blood of a virtuous and brave ancestry raised them, or so lost to all sense of propriety, of manliness, and patriotism, as to submit with barely a show of resistance? How many of them—men of prominence and influence—who have boldly and independently resolved that they will *no longer* support the brawling, canting, miserable fanatics at the North? Echo answers "how many."

On the other hand, how many of that stamp are even now while I write, sending *orders and money*, money and orders, away from home, from good and trusty mechanics and tradesmen, to enrich the very men who revile their domestic institutions, attack their homes, and laugh at their vanity and suicidal policy? Echo answers loudly, "many! "many!!"

Yes, there are many, very many, in every city, town and hamlet, and throughout the entire country South, who are daily purchasing and consuming articles of luxury and necessity, the growth and manufacture of the North, which could be as easily and cheaply procured at home.

Why there is scarcely a day that I do not witness the arrival of some article from the North, which I know can be had at home, entirely the growth or manufacture of our own citizens, of a better quality and at as fair prices.

Hundreds of our wealthy citizens ride in carriages manufactured at the North, which could have been had in our own State, of superior finish and better quality, while our own carriage builders are suffered to drag along an uncertain and unprofitable trade, or make a bare living, patching up and repairing the miserable flimsy work which our wiseacres and patriotic men so much fancy. Is any one in want of a steam engine, a plow, a gin, a wheelbarrow, or a cart? He goes to New York, passing through Richmond, Va., where he might procure an engine of as superior finish as any where north of Mason & Dixon's line; or leaving Salisbury or Graham, or some other town in the State where there are mechanics able and willing to construct his plow, gin, wheelbarrow or cart.

Our Merchants are even now—so soon after the outrageous attempt of John Brown and his miserable crew, backed by the fanatics of the North, to stir up insurrection and anarchy in our midst—hurrying in crowds, to pour their money and that of the people into the hands of an ungrateful and penny-catching crowd, who, despite all their Union Meetings and public talk of conservatism, are not the people to whom the South should pay tribute.

I tell you, then, 'tis high time that the South should take a decided stand towards practical independence, for "to this complexion must it come at last"—that unless she does so, John Brown raids and Black Republicanism will be the order of the day.

I have no confidence—no not a particle—in the conservatism of the North, nor do I believe the Union of these States worth preserving at the sacrifice of our principles and our peace.

There is but one alternative left us now—the question is whittled down to a point, and admits of not one moment's consideration further. Action, Action, should now be our motto; and that action, that last and only alternative, is non-intercourse; and upon all good and patriotic men the responsibility has fallen, and so heavily too that they cannot shake it off. They must either sustain it or fall under it.

It was not my intention to have made this communication so prolix, but only to give you an extract from a letter which I received recently from a manufacturing town in Connecticut. The writer says: "Happening to see a placard announcing a grand jubilee to come off that night, in honor of Pennington's election, I concluded to attend it, and see and hear for myself to what lengths the Northern fanatics would go; and there, from the mouth of a Republican speaker, I heard the South and her institutions abused and ridiculed in a manner so much beyond my utmost expectations even from the worst abolitionists, that my indignation was scarcely controlable. He told his auditory, "that the threats of the South to withdraw her trade and secede in any event, were only in keeping with her fire-eating and braggadocio character and amounted to nothing; that they (the North) could and would mould the South to their own will, and for their own ends." And then such applause as greeted his speech I never listened to. I conversed privately with a number of citizens and manufacturers and found them all of the same opinion. I do not believe there are twenty conservative men in the place."

Is it wise, is it prudent, is it patriotic, to submit longer to the infamous and threatening exactions of such unscrupulous men?

Is it not the duty, aye the solemn duty of Southern men, to prepare for the worst?

Let us save the Union if we can, but rather let it fly into atoms than succumb, in the slightest particular, to those who, bound to us by ties of common blood and a common inheritance, would despoil us.

Let us, to a man, refuse to purchase or consume a single article of Northern manufacture which can be obtained at home, and if that don't bring the North to terms, then my cry is for disunion.

CLERICUS.

FROM HON. JOHN A. GILMER, OF N. C.,
To the Constitutional Meeting at New York on Washington's Birthday.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 20, 1860.

* * * You say truly that "A crisis has arrived in the history of parties." This is apparrent from everything we see around us, in and out of Congress. Every patriotic observer of occurrences and events must feel anxious and concerned at the rapid and successful progress, which the demon spirit of dislike and hatred has within the last few years, made between the people of the free and slave States. For the success of the patriotic objects of your meeting it is useless to inquire how and by whom we have been alienated so far and so fearfully from each other, in that fraternal affection, which the Father of his Country, in his farewell address, which should be immortal with all true Americans, so affectionately and eloquently urged us to observe, cultivate and cherish. We know that there exists, to an alarming extent, sectional feeling and prejudice, seriously threatening the peace and quiet of the freest, happiest, and most prosperous people on the earth. In Congress we see Representatives of the two sections, indicating sensitiveness about sitting together on the same side of the Hall, and in innumerable instances, determining their votes evidently with more concern about being with the voters of their section, than about the merits of the question on which they vote.

In looking for illustrations of this same unwise and unfortunate feeling, out of Congress, I have only to examine the file of papers on my table, received by the last mail. I take up a Northern paper, and I find the following, republished with approbation:

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION IS A 'COVENANT WITH DEATH, AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

'The free States are the guardians and essential supports of slavery. We are the jailors and the constables of the institution. * * * There is some excuse for communities, when, under a generous impulse, they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States, and by force restore their rights; but *they are without excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an unrighteous yoke.* On this subject, OUR FATHERS, IN FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, SWERVED FROM THE RIGHT. We, their children, at the end of half a century, see the path of duty more clearly than they, and *must walk in it.* To this point the public mind has long been tending, and the time has come for looking at it fully, dispassionately, and with manly and christian resolution. * * * * No blessing of the Union can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be perpetuated, if experience shall demonstrate that it can only continue through our participation in wrong doing. To this conviction the free States are tending.' WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

In a Southern paper I find the following:

"Geo. P. Elliott, a candidate for the Congressional honors of the Third District of South Carolina, about to be resigned by Col. L. M. Keitt, defines his position as follows:

'As to general politics, I need say but little. A Nullifier, a Bluffton Boy, a Secessionist and a Disunionist, I have professed and adhered to the strictest creed of State Rights. In a strict construction of the Constitution, I believe, is to be found the only safety of the Union; and as I cannot find in any party a faithful adherence to that Constitution, I can neither see, or profess to see, any safety in the Union. To a Southern Confederation, therefore, I look as our only refuge from destruction. Whether that Confederation will come, sooner or later, I cannot say,—but come it must; and I will cordially support any policy and party that will make that the end—*whether the party move fast or slow* provided it will in good faith move for the South, and with the South.'"

We are certainly in trouble. The Constitution and the Union are in danger. The Nation is afflicted with a most malignant and fatal sectional fever. Unless the great body of the people shall take their own patient, *the Constitution and the Union*, into their own hands and at once administer their own remedy, the consequences will be most ruinous to the prospects of every true lover of his country. The people have only to be aroused to their true danger, to be induced to work in the true direction. They have only to go, *all*, to the polls, and there, independent of all past party affiliations and suggestions, make a solemn declaration against sectional agitators and sectional agitation, and we shall at once have peace, and the country rid of a destroying plague and its inventors. I most earnestly hope to see the people, in all sections, soon alive to their true interest and happiness—arise in masses, and indicate a settled unmistakable purpose, to discharge from their service all disturbers of the public peace. I have a confidence, that appeals to come up to the work of the country's peace and quiet, can be made successfully to all, except phrenzied fanatics, reckless disunionists, and those who are maddened with party rage. The people are honest. They have only to be satisfied of their danger, and every true and patriotic American will at once prepare his banner, on it inscribed, "The Constitution, the Union, and the Enforcement of the Laws." When these shall appear at all places of private business, or public resort, as they should speedily, then will be prescribed the proper warnings for all sectional agitators.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,426,541 bales, against 2,851,529 last year. Increase, 575,012 bales.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 1, 1860.

IN A QUANDARY.—As our readers are aware, there are two Democratic Organs in Raleigh—the Standard and the Press. Just one year ago the Standard professed its gratification at the fact that the Wake members of the Legislature all voted for Mr. Bledsoe's resolution in favor of *ad valorem* taxation. A few weeks ago the Standard said that it was "not *now* in favor of ad valorem taxation." What produced the change in the Standard's policy we are not advised.

The other organ, the Press, has opposed *ad valorem* from the first. But it is suddenly and dreadfully alarmed, first, lest "the eggs, knives and forks, cups and saucers, pigs and poultry of a poor widow" should be taxed; and secondly, lest the Democratic Convention to assemble next week should burn its fingers by touching the question at all. It advises the "unterrified" Democracy neither to go for nor against it. The party must be in a terrible state of trepidation when it cannot venture, with a majority heretofore of 12,594 votes, to take ground for or against a measure of such great importance—when it is urged to be mum, to stand mute, on it.

That our readers may see for themselves, we quote the following from last Saturday's Daily Democratic Press:—

"*The Duty of the Democratic State Convention.*—As we have often predicted they would do, the Opposition party have taken up *ad valorem* as a party measure, and have now made it an issue. In view of this the duty of the Democratic State Convention is a plain one. *The question should not be touched.* If the people want it they will in due time speak out and make their wishes known, while, if the Democratic State Convention should make it a part of their Platform, or take stand against it, much mischief might be the consequence. There are thousands of good democrats who might differ with the Convention, let it pursue whatever course it might, while if the matter be left open and the party left free to act as it is disposed, all sections, classes and interests may act in concert and harmony."

This is one of the richest cases of telling tales out of school that we have seen. We have no doubt that the leaders of the party about Raleigh seriously contemplate pursuing this very course of *dodging*. But that they never intended thus openly to avow it is plain, for the above paragraph in the Daily Press of Saturday is *carefully excluded from the Weekly Press of the following Monday.*

The party is evidently in a dreadful quandary. Thousands of them are in favor of *ad valorem*. Other thousands are against it. It is currently reported that Gov. Ellis has said that if the Democratic Convention should go for it, it must look out for some other candidate than himself. We consider it pretty sure that *ad valorem* will be materially strengthened in the Convention by this position of the Governor. All the aspirants to the office, especially the neophytes, the Whig recruits, will go for ad valorem so as to get Ellis off the track and make a chance for themselves.

MORE ALARM.—We copy the following paragraphs from the Raleigh Press:—

"Heretofore we have refrained from discussing the proposed change in the Constitution, and we have done so from principle, yet our views upon the question have been clearly and boldly stated. To the principle of equal taxation we do not object—on the contrary we favor it, but to any attempt to remodel the Constitution, we are opposed, and especially are we opposed to violating the pledges of the two great sections of our State, made in 1835."

"But the people do not desire any change in the revenue system of the State. All they ask is, that their legislators will so construct the revenue laws, that, under the present system, each man shall pay his just proportion of the burdens of the Government. With that they will be satisfied. Now, why will politicians force upon them a Constitutional change when they neither ask it nor want it?

"In the first place, we see no necessity for any change in the Constitution, at present; and in the second place, if a change of that instrument were ever so much needed, legislative enactment is acknowledged to be the most feasible mode of making that change; and besides, it is the mode which the Constitution recognizes, and to which the Democratic party has hitherto adhered. Our people are not alarmists, but the Constitution of their State, they believe, is too sacred a matter to trifle about, when no practical good can possibly result. They are asking for no change; no alteration is demanded, and we regard it as very little better than revolutionary in politicians to force a discussion upon the people, on a subject in which they take no special interest, but which will raise issues between sections and classes in North Carolina. Whatever may be the object of those who advocate *ad valorem*, the tendency of its discussion will be bad. It will make distinctions, bickerings and jealousies in every neighborhood; it will raise up a party hostile to slave owners, and to that extent it will weaken the institution of slavery."

The Press is in favor of equalizing taxation, but it is opposed to amending the constitution which prohibits such an equalization. We would like to know how the taxes on lands and negroes can be equalized without a change of the constitution, or without raising the tax on white polls to a far higher rate than now? Will the Press explain how it can be done? No revenue law can accomplish it until the 3d section of the 4th article of the constitution is changed which provides that the capitation tax on white and black polls shall be equal.

As to the demand for a change of the constitution, so much deprecated by the Press, there is far more of such demand now than there was ten years ago when Reid sprung the question of free suffrage upon an astonished people of all parties. Nobody then had demanded or desired an amendment, but it was at once made a Democratic shibboleth. "The pledges of the two great sections of our State, made in 1835," were violated when Reid's free suffrage passed. The landholders were then deprived of their representation in the Senate, and there remains no longer a reason for taxing land higher than negroes. That was the compromise of 1835. The Democrats broke down one side of it, and the other is therefore no longer binding.

The Press now urges the sacredness of the constitution. Was it not equally sacred in free suffrage days? Is equalizing taxation a less "practical good" than free suffrage? We think not. *That* "raised issues between sections and classes;" yet Democrats did not abandon it on that account. And *this*, instead of raising up a party hostile to slave owners, is calculated to keep down such a party, by requiring slave owners to bear a fair proportion of the taxes necessary to support the State government.

As to the Legislative mode of amending the constitution, a distinguished and eloquent member of the late Whig Convention (Alfred G. Foster, Esq.) related his experience as a legislator. He was appointed on the Committee to amend the constitution (free suffrage,) when he was barely of age, and there was not a man on the committee who had reached his thirtieth year. Mr. Foster did not think, and we do not think, that such inexperienced boys should be trusted to tinker with the constitution of a great State, the framing of which had employed the wisest and most experienced men of their day.

Let us have no more such *amendments* to the constitution as the Democratic legislators proposed, viz: "that all free *white men* (except free *negroes*) shall be entitled to vote for members of the State Senate."

An old Fault.—The Washington correspondent of the Standard refers in a late letter to a common fault which ought to be remedied:

"But before leaving this point, I must bring to your notice what has been so often the subject of remark, the indifference that North Carolina herself shows towards the fame and name of her distinguished men. A spirit of rivalry, if not to say detraction, destructive of every good principle and fatal to success, seems to pervade the course of many towards her distinguished men. If one of her leading men makes a successful start in the career of usefulness, and which if properly sustained would lead to renown, he is carped at and decried; his efforts decried, and his course if not opposed has no supporters from his own people. How different is the course of our sister States on either side. Let a young man spring up in either Virginia or South Carolina, the people, the press and admiring friends cheer his career, laud his efforts, and vie with each other in sustaining and cherishing him. You have men as able, clear headed, patriotic and pure in your State as any other State;—then cheer them, cherish them, promote them, and they will promote you."

This is all true. To be sure, He who read the hearts of men has said, "a prophet is not without honor, save in his own country, and in his own house." But He said it in rebuke of that miserable spirit which has attracted the notice of the Standard's correspondent, as peculiarly prevalent in North Carolina. Of all men in the State, or in any other State, no one perhaps has ever been more perseveringly assailed in that same miserable spirit than Mr. Gilmer. And now, when the Whigs put forward for President one of the purest and best and ablest men that the country contains, the same dreadfully mean spirit is at once manifest. How different the course of the Whigs towards Mr. Winslow, who has distinguished himself in Congress and is prominently brought forward for Vice President. The Whigs are glad to see that he is appreciated. They acknowledge his merits, and feel that in his elevation their State is honored. Is Gov. Graham less worthy of honor from the State or the nation? Scarcely. The fact is, that the Whigs treat Mr. Winslow with all the consideration due to him, and rejoice in his rise in the public estimation. They even go further and praise him, for whatever in his course deserves praise.

A CAUTION.—The Newbern Progress (whose Editor is a Democrat and was in Raleigh during the late Whig Convention,) thus cautions the Democratic papers against committing themselves prematurely on the ad valorem question:—

"*Ad Valorem.*—The democratic presses of the State should be cautious how they *pitch into* the ad valorem clause in the whig platform between this and the assembling of the democratic convention. They may, and we think will, be compelled to swallow the pill. Some of the leaders of the party have advocated it for years, and they have no notion of being diddled out of their best trump card now."

WHERE IS SHE TO BE FOUND?—The Raleigh Democratic Press says that ad valorem is "a question which involves the taxation of all the knives and forks, cups and saucers, pigs and poultry of a poor widow who earns her scanty living by making shirts at a shilling apiece." Where, we repeat, is the poor widow to be found, who makes shirts at a shilling apiece? We will enter into bonds to pay all the taxes ever imposed by the Whigs upon all the knives and forks, cups and saucers, pigs and poultry, of *all* the poor widows who earn their living by making shirts at a shilling apiece. Also as to the Editor's eggs, about which he is alarmed.

WHISKEY.—The Wilmington Journal is very merry, in commenting upon the late Whig Convention, upon "R. C. Puryear, of Yadkin, author of "Puryear's Whiskey," a popular work bound in barrels." Many a writer, besides the Journal, has drawn his inspiration from that said "popular work." We wish that the Democrats may have at their Convention next week, as good a man, and no meaner liquor than his.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Toombs replied at length to Mr. Doolittle's reply to Mr. Toombs' speech on sectional questions. On Tuesday nothing of interest.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, the bills making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, and for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1861, were passed. Several votes for Printer were had; and on the last, Thos. H. Ford, Ex-Governor of Ohio, was elected by 93 votes against 92 for all others.

On Tuesday, the House was principally occupied in the discussion of a proposition to reduce the mileage of members from forty to twenty cents per mile, by which, it was stated, $200,000 would be annually saved. The proposition was accepted by a vote of 84 majority. The bill of which this was an amendment, was laid over.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—Whilst in Raleigh we saw at the store of Messrs. Heartt & Iredell a variety of very neat and excellent Domestics from Alamance county, and learned that there was a general determination in that city to use home manufactured goods whenever they can be obtained of suitable kinds, in preference to Northern or foreign goods. Some gentlemen we saw dressed in full suits of homespun.

A writer in the Charleston Mercury presents the following truthful statement of the difficulties under which Southern manufacturers labor:—

From 1828 to 1833 there was great excitement at the South, and a dissolution of the Union threatened, on account of the Tariff imposed for the protection of Northern manufacturers and Northern industry, at the expense of the planting interest of the South. Many of our most prominent men at that time wore full suits of homespun, in place of broadcloth, determined to carry out as far as possible, non-intercourse with the Yankees. The diffusion of this spirit was so general that the Northern people became alarmed, for it really looked like a determination on the part of the Southern people to take practical action, and care for themselves.

At that time everybody was alive to the subject, and such was the rage for advancing the prosperity of the South by that means, that if any one had ventured to predict a cessation of the excitement, or that the manufacturing establishments thus being reared would, in a few years, sink the capital invested, mainly from inability to find a home market for their products, he would have been looked on as a madman. Unfortunately for our country such was the case, and even up to the present time there are thousands of bales of Southern goods which have to go to New York to find Southern customers, and where they also find Southern capital to cash a note which a Northerner may take in payment from a Southerner for the purchase of Southern manufactured goods.

The difficulty with Southern manufacturers is, that they use a high-priced, sound material, and make no attempt to cheapen their goods by reducing the quality. The manufacturers' price to large dealers soon becomes generally known, so that merchants find it hard to realize a profit on them, and, consequently, are careless about purchasing; and, in many instances, they avoid it altogether and keep their shelves filled with domestics made far from home, on which they realize a profit, sold at the same price they would have to pay for home-made goods. Thus the reader will perceive that the mercantile interests of the South are, in the main, directly adverse to the home manufactures, and that the moneyed interest is against the importer and manufacturer too.

Generally speaking those goods are known and easily designated, and in order to cure the evil which has grown out of a want of consumers for Southern manufactured goods, the consumers, each and every one of them, will have to make an unalterable determination not to purchase Northern made goods while Southern made can be procured at fair prices.

Let every man whose custom is worth anything, and let the ladies also, show their patriotism by giving the preference to home manufactures, whether it be for cotton or woolen cloth, a fine carriage or buggy, or good substantial set of harness, or any other article commonly made at the South. Let them determine to patronize no merchant who does not keep for sale home-made goods, that the purchaser may have a choice after examining the goods and comparing prices. There is, in our opinion, more true patriotism amongst the ladies than the opposite sex, their lords and masters, and if they take the matter in hand their aid will be invaluable. They might offer premiums for Southern made ginghams, jeans, &c., or encourage their manufacture by putting them into common use.

If such was the case, our merchants would soon have their shelves filled with a good, substantial and beautiful Southern made article, fit for ladies' and gentlemen's wear, and all would rejoice to see our ladies taking a lively and active interest in promoting domestic industry.

MARRIED,

In Harnett county, on the 23d instant, by R. C. Belden, Esq., Mr. DUNCAN H. BLUE, of Moore county, to Miss CATHARINE ANN, daughter of Sam'l Cameron.

In Duplin county, on the 23d of February, by Rev. J. D. Hurlham, R. W. MILLARD, Esq., of Duplin, to Miss JULIA FRYER, of Sampson county, N. C.

On Wednesday the 8th inst., by the Rev. E. M. Forbes, Miss MARION McMORINE, of Elizabeth City, to Mr. L. C. MOORE, Jr., of Vicksburg, Miss.

DIED,

On the 23rd inst., in Darlington, S. C., at the residence of Wm. E. James, Esqr., SARAH JAMES, daughter of Rev. N. & S. A. McKay, aged thirteen months. At the same place, five hours after, JOHN JAY, son of Dr. J. W. & M. E. McKay, aged seven months. The latter with a few days illness. The former after protracted sickness.—*Luke*, 18, 16.

At Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C., on the 16th instant, after a painful illness of six years' duration, DAVID LINDSAY, Esq., aged 66 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Feb'y 28, Str Flora McDonald, with Passengers, and Goods for W McIntyre, Thornton & Co, A A McKethan, G W Harris, Cedar Falls Co, J M Worth & Son, J N Smith, J W Lett, Page & Surles, J Utley, D & W McLaurin, Goldston & Fuller, Starr & Williams, W C Troy, J C Stedman & Co, J Martine, M Coble, J M Vann, T S Lutterloh, R E Heide.

Express Line. Feb'y 29th, Str Fanny with Goods for E F Moore, G W Williams & Co, J H Roberts & Co, J Martine, H & E J Lilly, J K Kyle, C E Leete, J Kyle, D Anderson, Starr & Williams, W Maxwell, Lebelles, Western Rail Road.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN HENRY COUNTY, VA.

Three Brothers instantly killed—Three other Men shot and wounded—One fatally it is feared—A Divorce Case at the Bottom of the Shocking Deeds of Blood!

The usually quiet and law-abiding people of the county of Henry, have been intensely excited for the past three or four days, in consequence of a terrible tragedy—or rather triple tragedy—that was enacted in their midst on Saturday last. The particulars reached us last evening through a source entirely reliable. The details, though not as full as we shall doubtless be enabled to give at an early day, are sufficient to cause a thrill of horror at their mere recital.

It appears, according to the version given us, that some years since, a grand-daughter of the venerable and talented Vincent Witcher, Esq., of Pittsylvania county, married a gentleman from the adjoining county of Henry, whose name was Clemmens. His Christian name we have been unable to ascertain. The maiden name of Mr. Witcher's grand-daughter was Smith. The parties lived happily together until about eighteen months since, when, upon the most unfounded suspicions, as we have been informed, Mr. Clemmens desired a separation from his wife, and immediately instituted proceedings for a divorce, at the same time impeaching her honor as the grounds for his course.

Last Saturday was set apart for the taking of depositions, and the parties met at a magisterial precinct in Henry county.

Mr. Witcher appeared to defend the suit and protect the honor of his grand-daughter.

The taking of the depositions progressed, and after the plaintiff had finished with a witness, Mr. Witcher asked a question, which greatly exasperated the husband, Mr. Clemmens. He immediately arose, drawing a pistol at the same time, and fired at Mr. Witcher. Mr. Witcher it seems, also quickly rose, and drew a pistol from his pocket, and as the ball of his antagonist grazed around the abdomen, he fired, striking Clemmens in the forehead, and killing him instantly.

A nephew of Mr. Witcher, and a Mr. Smith, brother of Mrs. Clemmens, hearing the firing rushed into the room. A brother of Mr. Clemmens, who had also been attracted by the pistol reports, fired at a nephew of Mr. Witcher, the ball taking effect, and producing, it is feared, a fatal wound. Upon seeing his nephew shot, Mr. Vincent Witcher again fired, striking Clemmens No. 2, and killing him instantly.

At this stage of the sanguinary affair, Mr. Smith, a brother of Mrs. Clemmens, drew a bowie knife, but had scarcely unsheathed the blade, when he was fired upon by a second brother of Clemmens, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, and producing a painful wound. Infuriated by his wound, Mr. Smith rushed upon his antagonist, and with one powerful thrust of the knife completely disemboweled Clemmens No. 3, the unfortunate man falling dead on the spot.

Three of the parties dead, and the other three all wounded, the horrible tragedy here ended.

Vincent Witcher, Esq., the chief actor in this truly terrible affair, is widely known throughout Virginia. He served for many years in the lower House of the Legislature, and subsequently represented his district in the State Senate with signal ability. He is a prominent member of the Whig party, and his name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. He succeeded Whitmell P. Tunstall, upon the death of that gentleman, as President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad. After two years service he resigned the Presidency of the road, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession—that of a lawyer.

Our informant states that througout this painful suit, which Mr. Witcher believes to have been instituted against an innocent grand-daughter, he has acted with great forbearance, and the part he has been compelled finally to act, will be with none, a source of more deep regret than himself.

Petersburg Express, 29th.

Wake Forest College.—At the next Annual Commencement of this Institution, the Valedictory Sermon before the Graduating Class will be preached by Rev. Dr. Seeley, of Richmond, Va. The Annual Address before the two Literary Societies, will be delivered by the Rev. Mr. Keen, of Petersburg, Va. The Address before the Alumni Association, will be delivered by Dr. O. F. Baxter, of Va.—*Spirit of the Age.*

The Kentucky Opposition.—At the Opposition State Convention held at Frankfort, on Wednesday, a full delegation to the National Union Convention was appointed, and an electoral ticket put in nomination. Senator Crittenden was recommended as the Opposition candidate for the Presidency. Though no public expression was given as to a second choice, it is stated that both Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, and Mr. Bates, of Missouri, were favorably spoken of by members of the Convention.

Iowa for Douglas.—The Democratic State Convention met at Des Moines, on the 22d, for the purpose of selecting delegates to Charleston. Resolutions instructing the delegates to vote for Judge Douglas were passed.

Interesting Statistics of the Methodist Denominations throughout the World.—The New York Christian Advocate furnishes some very interesting statistical information in regard to the number of communicants in the Methodist church throughout the world. The following are the most accurate estimates of its members in America:

M. E. Church (North,)	956,556
M. E. Church (South,)	700,060
Canadian Wesleyan Conference,	43,672
Eastern British America Conference,	16,535
M. E. Church, Canada,	13,352
American Wesleyan Church,	21,000
M. P. Church,	70,018
African M. E. Church,	20,000
African M. P. Church,	6,203
Albright Methodists,	21,070
Total lay members in America,	1,868,811
Travelling preachers (except Albrights,)	11,458
Total American communicants,	1,880,269

The Methodism of Europe—except the British and American colonies and European missions, included above—exhibits similar, though not equal vigor. The latest accessible returns show

Total British lay members,	669,397
Add travelling preachers,	3,256
Total communicants,	672,653

The Locusts.—It is predicted by Dr. Gideon B. Smith, of Baltimore, that the locusts will appear extensively this year. They will commence to emerge in North Carolina about May 10, and a few days later for every hundred miles going North, till June 1, in Washington county, New York.

AN INCIDENT OF 1775.

From the National Intelligencer.

The beautiful incident of our Revolutionary history so touchingly related by the Hon. Mr. Boteler of Virginia in his speech in the House of Representatives, on the 25th ultimo, interested the esteemed Mrs. Sigourney, of Connecticut, so deeply that she gave to the story the attractive form of poetry, for the graces of which her fine genius is so widely known, and has so often been exemplified in our columns. Many friends, having perused the effusion in the hands of Mr. Boteler, insisted on giving it to the public through the Intelligencer, and it is subjoined.

AN INCIDENT OF 1776.

A gathering in Virginia's vales,
Mid summer's velvet green,
Where fair Potomac sparkling flows
Its fringed banks between;
Of strife and danger came,
For echoes from New England's hills
And Henry's eloquence had stirr'd
Men's souls like living flame.

Then from the throng, with patriot zeal,
Stood forth a noble band,
Twice sixty dauntless volunteers
Enlisted heart and hand;
Their's was no prompting thirst of fame,
Of glittering gold no greed,
"*For Massachusetts!*" was the cry,
"*For Boston!*" in their need.

And each to each a sacred vow
Made mid the parting pain,
When fifty years away had sped
To seek that spot again;
Those that the shaft of Death might spare,
Beneath yon oak tree's shade,
Should meet beside the diamond spring—
Such solemn tryste they made.

Oh! there was sorrow 'neath the roof
Of many a household rent,
And burning tears fell thick and fast
When from their homes they went;
But to their little ones they said,
And bade them well take heed,
"*Heaven will not smile on those who fail*
To help their brothers' need."

Hundreds of miles, o'er rock and stone,
Through forests' thorny breast,
O'er bridgeless streams, o'er trackless wilds,
With patient toil they prest,
While ever in their secret soul
Gleam'd an unfaltering creed,
Like pole-star of their weary course,
"*To help our brothers' need.*"

The king of men, oppress'd with care,
Rode forth at closing day,
And saw Virginia's armed host
Approach in firm array,
And knew the bearing of their chief,
Who, on the fatal plain,
Had fought with him by Braddock's side
When blood fell down like rain.

Then, leaping from his lofty steed,
He clasp'd him to his breast,
And, one by one, each soldier's hand
With greeting fervor prest.
Why was the eye of Washington
Suffused with gushing tear?
Why heav'd that hero's heart so high
That never throbb'd with fear?

He read God's blessing in the love
Of that fraternal band;
He mark'd the triumph through the gloom
That wrapp'd an infant land;
Perchance, with his prophetic glance
Who erst on Nebo stood,
Beheld a glorious realm unfold
Like rainbow o'er the flood.

Years roll'd away, and lustrums fled,
And half a century closed
Its cycle, and, with swanlike dirge,
Mid ages past reposed;
But, true to their remembered tryste,
Potomac's veterans drew
Where, by the oak-tree's guarled roots,
The spring fresh crystals threw.

They came—but not twice sixty men,
In martial vigor bold;
For some their bleaching bones had laid
On Northern hillocks cold.
They came. *Who came?* Three aged forms,
By time and changes bow'd;
Yet was no winter in their heart,
Though snows their temples shroud.

For power and wealth and honor blest
The country of their birth,
Who proudly reared her starry crest
Among the Queens of Earth;
And warmly rose their patriot prayer
That long her sacred Ark,
Immaculate, and angel-steer'd,
Might ride the billows dark. L. H. S.

MASSACHUSETTS AND VIRGINIA.

We append the passages of Mr. Boteler's interesting historical anecdote above referred to:

"When sir I have heard the name of a gentleman called here, day after day, first on the roll—a great historic name, (Mr. Adams)—I have been reminded of Massachusetts in her prouder day, in the heroic age of the Republic. I have been reminded of a historical incident connected with the county in which I live—that county selected by John Brown for his bloody raid, and feel that I have a right to appeal to the Massachusetts delegation here, if they are not deaf to the voice of consanguinity, and if they are I appeal from them to their people on this question, I demand of *them* to come up to the rescue of the country now as they did in the good old times of their Revolutionary fathers.

"The district which I represent and the county where I live made famous by the raid of Brown—was the first in all the South to send succor to Massachusetts in the time of her direst necessity! In one of the most beautiful spots in that beautiful county, within rifle shot of my residence, at the base of a hill where a glorious spring leaps out into the sunlight from beneath the gnarled roots of a thunder riven oak, there assembled on the 10th of July, 1775, the very first band of Southern men who marched to the aid of Massachusetts. They met there then, and their rallying cry was, "A bee line for Boston." That beautiful and peaceful valley—the "Valley of the Shenandoah"—had never been polluted by the footsteps of a foe; for even the Indians themselves had, according to tradition, kept it free from the incursion of their enemies. It was the hunting range and neutral ground of the Aborigines. The homes of those who lived there then were far beyond the reach of danger. But Boston was beleaguered! The hearths of your fathers were threatened with pollution, and the fathers of those whom I represent rallied to their protection.

"They left the ploughshare in the mould,
Their flocks and herds without a fold,
The sickle in the unshorn grain,
Their corn half-garnered on the plain,
And mustered in their simple dress,
For wrongs of yours to seek redress.

"Thus they mustered around the spring I speak of, and from thence they made their 'bee-line for Boston.' Before they marched, they made a pledge that all who survived would assemble there fifty years after that day. It is my pride and pleasure to remember that I, though but a child then, was present at the spring when the fifty years rolled round. Three aged, feeble, tottering men—the survivors of that glorious band of one hundred and twenty—were all who were left to keep their tryst, and be faithful to the pledge made fifty years before to their companions, the bones of most whom had been left bleaching on your Northern hills.

"Sir, I have often heard from the last survivor of that band of patriots the incidents of their first meeting and their march; how they made some six hundred miles in thirty days—twenty miles a day—and how, as they neared their point of destination, Washington, who happened to be making a reconnaisance in the neighborhood, saw them approaching, and, recognizing the linsey-woolsey hunting shirts of Old Virginia, galloped up to meet and greet them to the camp; how, when he saw their captain, his old companion in arms, Stephenson, who had stood by his side at the Great Meadows, on Braddock's fatal field, and in many an Indian campaign—who reported himself to his commander as "*from the right bank of the Potomac*"—he sprang from his horse and clasped his old friend and companion in arms with both hands. He spoke no word of welcome; but the eloquence of silence told what his tongue could not articulate. He moved along the ranks, shaking the hand of each, from man to man, and all the while, as my informer told me, the big tears were seen rolling down his cheeks.

"Ay, sir, Washington wept! And why did the glorious soul of Washington swell with emotion? Why did he weep? Sir, they were tears of joy! and he wept because he saw that the cause of Massachusetts was practically the cause of Virginia; because he saw that her citizens recognised the great principles involved in the contest. These Virginia volunteers had come spontaneously. They had come in response to the words of her Henry, that were leaping like live thunder through the land, telling the people of Virginia that they must fight, and fight for Massachusetts. They had come to rally with Washington to defend your fathers' firesides, to protect their homes from harm. Well, *the visit has been returned!* John Brown selected that very county, whose citizens went so promptly to the aid of the North when the North needed aid, as the most appropriate place in the South to carry out the doctrines of the 'irrepressible conflict;' and, as was mentioned in the Senate yesterday, the rock where Leeman fell was the very rock over which Morgan and his men marched a few hours after Stephenson's command had crossed the river some ten miles further up."

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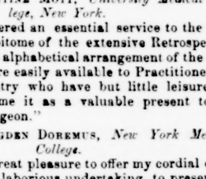

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S. J. HINSDALE, Agent.
Feb'y 2, 1860. 88tf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th inst., a Negro man named ABRAHAM; said negro is black, about 25 years of age, 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds, has rather a pleasant countenance, always smiles and shows the upper teeth and gum when spoken to. Had on when he left, a brown twilled homespun Round-about and Kersey pants, a dark vest and black wool hat. It is probable he will aim to escape to a free State, as he was taken from the jail of Pittsylvania county, Va., about three weeks ago, where he had reached in attempting to go to Ohio. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me if caught within this State, or for his confinement in any jail so that I can get him, if caught out of this State.

D. McDIARMID.
Cumberland Co., Feb'y 14. 93*4wi

THE RECENT VIRGINIA TRAGEDY!

FURTHER AND INTERESTING DETAILS.

The feud existing between the Witcher and the Clement families is of long duration—some twelve months or more—and grew out of the marriage of Mr. James Clement, who is the youngest of five brothers, with Miss Victoria Smith, a daughter of the late Dr. Albert Smith, and a grand daughter of Vincent Witcher, Esq.

The parties are all wealthy, and occupy a high social position in the respective counties which they represent, the Clements belonging to Franklin and the Witchers to Pittsylvania county.

The marriage between Mr. James Clement and Miss Victoria Smith was solemnized about two years ago last fall, and the nuptials were celebrated with great *eclat*. For several months the wedded pair lived together with the most unalloyed happiness. At length the "green eyed" monster, jealousy, reared his horrid front in the household of the happy couple, and ultimately placed such restrictions upon the young and confiding wife as to render her very existence a burden too intolerable to be borne. She finally resolved to leave the roof of her husband, and removed to the residence of her mother, Mrs. Dr. Albert Smith, in the county of Pittsylvania, where she now resides; and by the advice of friends, during the fall of 1859, instituted suit against her husband for divorce. Soon after the institution of the suit, the parties met at Sandy Level, Pittsylvania county, for the purpose of taking depositions. Here a charge was made by the husband, Mr James Clement, which involved alike the honor of his wife and that of Mr. William P. Gilbert, a young gentleman present, which was resented by Mr. Gilbert on the spot. Pistols were drawn on both sides and nine shots exchanged, five of which took effect, injuring Mr. Gilbert and his brother, as well as two of the Messrs. Clement, but none of them seriously.

This serious affray, of course, greatly increased the ill-feeling which had been engendered between the parties, and the matter finally became so much talked of, that most of the citizens of the two counties were involved in the difficulty, each party having its warm and zealous adherents.

Added to other causes which had so estranged the two families, some time since, Mr. James Clement, the husband, by some means obtained possession of a sprightly child, the only issue of the marriage, and placed it with his own relatives. The grand-father, Capt. Witcher, and a large party of friends, deeming this act an outrage, and believing that the mother was the proper custodian of the tender offspring, by due process of law recovered the infant, and restored it to its maternal parent.

Last Saturday, the 25th inst., the parties all met at a locality in Franklin county, to take further depositions to be used in the suit now pending for divorce. A question propounded by Capt. Witcher so exasperated Mr. James Clement, the defendant in the suit, that he resorted to the use of his pistol for an answer, but fired too quickly to make sure of his aim. Capt. Witcher returned the fire, and killed the husband of his granddaughter on the spot, the ball striking in the forehead. Ralph Clement, rushing to his brother's aid, shared the same fate, from the discharge of a pistol in the same hands which had sped the messenger of death with such unerring certainty to the brain of his brother James. Johnson Clement, another brother, fired at Mr. John Archer Smith, a grand-son of Mr. Witcher, who was present, and brother to Mrs. Victoria Clement, severely wounding him in the shoulder. The wounded man then rushed upon Johnson Clement with a bowie knife, and made a fatal thrust into his bowels, the unfortunate victim falling dead on the spot. The other party to the affray, engaged on the Witcher side, was a Mr. Samuel Swanson, Jr., also a devoted grand-son of Mr. Witcher. Mr. S. was wounded, but will recover. Mr. Smith, the brother of Mrs. Clement, it is thought will die of the severe wound received in the shoulder.

The parties, as previously stated, are all affluent; occupy high social positions; and very naturally exert a most commanding influence in the section where they live.

Mr. James Clement was about 28 years of age, and the youngest of five brothers. He was a farmer by occupation. His brother Ralph was a lawyer, and Johnson, the other brother killed, was, like James, also a farmer. Two other brothers emigrated West several years ago. The father of the young men who have met such violent deaths, is Dr. George Clement, a very wealthy and prosperous farmer.

Mrs. Victoria Clement, (formerly Miss Victoria Smith,) is said to be a lady of about 21 years of age; possesses extraordinary personal beauty, and is highly accomplished. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Albert Smith, who died leaving a large estate and five children, two sons and three daughters.

Capt. Vincent Witcher is, perhaps, as widely known in Virginia as any man within the limits of the Commonwealth. For 21 consecutive years in the popular branch, as well as in the Senate, of our State Legislature, he has played no unimportant part. His speeches in the Legislature always commanded the undivided attention of that body, and were characterized by a force of logic and power of reasoning, that rendered them well nigh irresistible.

We understand that up to the time of the difficulties growing out of the unfortunate marriage between the two families, Dr. Clement and Vincent Witcher, Esq., were what may be termed bosom friends. They frequently visited one another; counselled together; and interchanged opinions concerning all the ordinary transactions of life. Alas, how sadly and irreconcileably have the bonds of this friendship been snapped asunder!—*Petersburg Express, 1st inst.*

Marine Disasters in February.—The number of American vessels (not including river or lake craft) reported during the last month as totally lost or missing was 38, namely, 1 steamer, 5 ships, 6 barks, 8 brigs, 17 schooners and 1 sloop. Of these 25 were wrecked, 3 foundered, 2 burnt, 2 abandoned, 3 missing, 2 sunk by collision, and 1 capsized. Of foreign vessels bound to or from United States ports, 8 were reported during the same period, 6 of which were wrecked and 2 abandoned.

Three or four others went ashore during the month, but are expected to be got afloat again.

The total value of the American vessels enumerated above is estimated at $518,000.

The loss of life by the above disasters was very heavy, numbering about 200 souls.

The Wrecked Steamer.—The agent of the Hungarian telegraphs from the wreck that "No more bodies have yet been found. From what we can learn from the fishermen, they must have all gone to the Eastward, about Port Latour. I start for there this morning. From all I can see or learn of goods, nothing has been taken on shore whole. The packages have been all broken up and taken into the boats in pieces and carried to the fishermen's houses.

Cotton Press Burnt.—A portion of the Union Cotton Press, together with one thousand bales of Cotton, was destroyed by fire at New Orleans on Tuesday last. Loss $50,000.

Gas! Gas!!—Our town has been beautifully illuminated with gas since last Wednesday night. *Washington Dispatch.*

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.—The President of this Company has been with us for several days past, and we are highly pleased to be able to state that the prospects of this heavy enterprise were never brighter than at present. The Company have employed on the eastern end quite a large force, some engaged in keeping up the road already laid—some in laying track—some in building trestle—and the largest force in grading the unfinished section below Lumberton. As soon as this latter force finishes in Robeson, it will move up to Richmond and continue its labors until it reaches the Pee Dee. The Company have also as strong a force at the Pee Dee Bridge as can well work on it. The railroad to take the rock from the quarries to the bridge site is nearly complete—the flats to convey the rock to the piers in the river are nearly ready. The machinery for raising the rock is now on the way, and the whole work will be most expeditiously done, the state of the water and weather permitting. A force of one hundred hands will shortly be put to grading the heavy sections between Charlotte and the Union county line—and for the grading through Anson and Union counties, reliance is placed on the citizens of the two counties, and the President promises to carry off our cotton crop of 1861—*next year*—if our people will have the grading finished by the time the Pee Dee Bridge is ready. We also learn that tracklaying will commence on the Western end about the 1st of April, and by the end of the year will probably reach Shelby, fifty-four miles from Charlotte.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

North Carolina Presbyterian.—Rev. Mr. Sherwood, who has been pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in this place for the last five years, preached his last sermon on Sunday night, and leaves this week for his new field of labor: the associate editorship of the N. C. Presbyterian at Fayetteville. His friends and the community part with him with regret, but their kindest wishes for the future welfare of himself and family, follow him.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Ship Building at Washington, N. C.—It is conceded on all hands among those well acquainted with the matter, that no section of the Union affords better timber for ship-building, than this. We have three ship yards, well furnished with capital workmen, and every necessary facility for putting up vessels in the very best style and workmanship, at the shortest notice and on the best terms. And the facilities for rigging by our block and sail makers are of the best kind. It would no doubt be greatly to the interest of Northern ship owners to have their vessels built here; especially in view of the durability of our material and the low rates at which they can be built.—*Washington Dispatch.*

Southern Manufacture.—We understand that our young fellow townsman, Jno. G. Bennett, has recently discovered the process of manufacturing a superior article of Coach Varnish. Those who have tried it pronounce it better than anything of the kind of Northern manufacture. Mr. B., as soon as he gets the necessary machinery, will begin the manufacture of the article. *Wades. Argus.*

The Spring Trade.—Much has been said and written on the subject of patronizing our own merchants, and it is gratifying to find that the advice has not been lost upon some, at least, of the business men of our neighboring sister States. During the past week we noticed an unusual rush of business among our wholesale dealers in Hayne and Meeting Streets, who have been shipping a very heavy amount of goods, which gives evidence that their efforts to promote and sustain a direct trade have at length met with encouragement. There are at this time in our city large numbers of merchants from Alabama and Georgia making heavy purchases. The scene presented in our business thoroughfare is most enlivening. Packages of every description marked for these States especially, cover the side-walks in great quantities. Buyers are supplying their stocks on advantageous terms, and returning to their homes more than ever convinced that they have commenced to adopt the only true and patriotic policy. Sellers are rejoicing at the same time that the liberal and enterprising spirit they have manifested this season is reaping its just reward. All parties are accommodated, and hereafter we may look for a better state of things.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The Pennsylvania Convention.—The Democratic State Convention adjourned on Thursday, after appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention, and the adoption of resolutions endorsing the Cincinnati Platform, declaring the right to hold slaves in the territories wholly a judicial question; denouncing the irrepressible conflict doctrine; applauding Buchanan's administration; favoring pro ec ion to iron and coal; endorsing Buchanan's views regarding specific duties; and agreeing to support the Charleston nominee.

Tennessee Opposition Convention.—The Convention met at Nashville on the 22d. Ex-Senator Jeremiah Clemens was chosen Chairman, and he delivered a stirring address. Patriotic and eloquent speeches were also delivered by Hon. Bailie Peyton, Hon. John Bell, Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, and other distinguished gentlemen. A unanimous preference was expressed for Mr. Bell for the Presidency.

Virginia Opposition Convention.—Among the delegates appointed to the National Convention of the Constitutional party by the Virginia State Convention, are W. L. Goggin, A. H. H. Stuart, and Geo. W. Summers.

Missouri Opposition Convention.—The State Opposition Convention have passed a series of resolutions denouncing the democracy for their heresies on Slavery. The Convention nominated Edward Bates, of Missouri, for the Presidency.

Republican National Convention.—The Republican National Committee have changed the day for holding the National convention at Chicago, to the 16th of May.

Slavery Abolition in Kansas.—The Legislature of Kansas has passed a bill abolishing slavery, over the Governor's veto, by a vote of 30 to 7.

The Cortinas Outrages.—The Arizona, from Brazos on the 25th, has arrived at New Orleans. The latest intelligence from the Rio Grande states that Cortinas was still in possession of the West Bank of the river, and was frequently making predatory incursions into Texas.

Auction Sales.— * * * The same firm offered 4000 acres of land upon the contemplated line of rail road from Cheraw to the coal fields on Deep River, N. C. Two hundred acres were sold at 50 cents per acre, and the balance withdrawn. *Charleston Courier.*

Greensboro' Female College.—The number of students is greater the present session than at any former period, being 167.

North Carolina.—North Carolina, says an exchange, was never more ably represented in the American Senate than she is now. Such men as Clingman and Bragg, would make their mark for ability, discretion, and force of character in any deliberative body in the world.—*Dem. Paper.*

What! not when old Nat. *Meekins* flourished in "The American Senate?"

LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, March 1.

The steamship *Edinburg*, from Liverpool on the 15th of February, arrived this afternoon.

Spain refuses to negotiate terms of peace with Morocco until Tangier is taken. She is actively preparing to invest it.

The Italian question is unchanged. Neapolitan affairs are threatening. There is a rumored conspiracy in the army. Vienna advices say that France has requested the Pope to make proposals for the settlement of the Italian question of the Romagna. Strong sentiments against the annexation of Savoy to France are expressed in Parliament.

Lord Elgin was about to proceed to China on a mission of peace.

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Feb. 15th.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales for three days, 18000 bales. Naval stores unchanged.

Dreadful Accident—Twenty Persons Crushed Beneath the Ruins of a Church.—At Cincinnati, on Thursday last, while the workmen were engaged in tearing down the Old St. Xavier's Catholic Church, the walls fell, burying twenty workmen. Ten bodies have been taken out of the ruins.

Large Fire and Heavy Loss.—Fires at New York, on Thursday, destroyed the warehouses at 90 Front street and on the corner of Vesey and Greenwich streets. Loss $120,000.

OPPOSITION MEETING IN FAYETTEVILLE.

The opponents of the Democratic and Black Republican parties, in the county of Cumberland, who desire to promote the success of the National Constitutional Union Party, upon the principles, and for the ends, specified in the Address of the Committee published in the last Observer, are requested to meet in the Town Hall, in Fayetteville, this Evening March 5th, at 7 o'clock.

Feb'y 27.

STATE CAR AND MACHINE WORKS.
ROWAN STREET.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE undersigned, having erected buildings suitable for CAR and MACHINE WORK—also General HOUSE CARPENTRY—would give notice that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line with neatness and dispatch.

We are prepared to do all kinds of SCROLL SAWING and PLANEING at short notice. Having a first class Woodworth Planeing Machine, we are prepared to Plane, Tongue and Groove all kinds of Flooring and Ceiling on reasonable terms.

Contracts taken for the erection of Buildings, and Jobbing of all kinds executed with neatness and dispatch. Sashes, Doors and Blinds of all descriptions, manufactured equal to anything to be found in the Northern markets.

Plans and specifications furnished and the erection of buildings superintended when desired.

WALTON & BARRY,
Car Builders, Carpenters & Draughtmen.
Feb'y 29, 1860 96tf

CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

We shall open at
21 Hay Street,
From 15th to 20th inst.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
Cassimeres & Vestings.

THESE Goods are being selected with great care from the best the Market affords. Combining elegance of style with durability of manufacture, they cannot fail of recommending themselves to the favorable notice of our Patrons.

☞ Measures taken at all times and *fits* guaranteed.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.,
Manufacturers and Clothing Merchants,
21 HAY STREET.
Feb'y 29, 1860. 96-4t

KNIVES AND FORKS.

A LARGE and well assorted stock constantly on hand.

Ivory Handle Knives, alone.
Carvers, some superior.
Silver Plated Forks.
Silver Plated Spoons.
Above double and treble plated.
Silver Plated Casters.
The best assortment in town.
A variety of Plated Fancy Articles.
Superior Scissors.
Looking Glasses, &c.

Most of the above goods are obtained directly from the manufacturers, and will be sold cheap, at

"The Crockery Store"
W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84itf

Kerosene Oil, light colored!

WHITE POTASH,
CONCENTRATED LEY,
FRESH CAMPHENE
BURNING FLUID,
TEAS, SPICES,
LINSEED OIL,
TRAIN OIL,
LAMP OIL,
PURE WHITE LEAD,
YEAST POWDERS,
DISTILLERS' GLUE.

Just received and for sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Jan'y 12, 1860 82itf

GRASS SEEDS.

HUNGARIAN MILLETT.
MIXED CANARY.
HERDS GRASS.
RED CLOVER.
MIXED LAWN GRASS.
WHITE CLOVER.

From D. Landreth & Son. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH, Druggist.
Feb'y 18. 93-itf

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

PLATFORM to weigh 400 and 600 lbs.
Platform and Scoop to weigh 240 lbs.
Counter Scales of various kinds, to weigh 4, 8, 36 and 62 lbs., some with beams, weighing by ¼ and ½ ounces.
Letter Scales at $1 75.
These are the best Scales made; every Scale warranted. Larger Scales will be ordered at N. Y. price adding expenses.
The Scales described above, always for sale by
W. N. TILLINGHAST,
Agent for North Carolina,
at the "Crockery Store."
Jan'y 18, 1860. 84-i6m

NEW GOODS.

120 WHITE Iron-Stone China Cov'd Dishes;
25 do " " Chamber Sets;
White Iron-Stone China Plates, Butters, &c.;
A supply of white French China;
Japanned Tin Toilet Sets;
Foot Baths, Toilet Pails and Spittoons.
Best Cedar Tubs, Brass-bound Pails and Keelers, handled Sugar Boxes, Batter Spoons, Rattan Chairs, Market Baskets, Fluid Wick, Knife Cleaners, large and small, Silver Soap, Spice Boxes, Earthen Spittoons and Bed Pans, Wooden Bowls, Bread Trays. Just rec'd at
"THE CROCKERY STORE."
Feb'y 13. 91-i1m

A. E. HALL,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to the Store No. 10 North Water street, and will buy and sell for a commission.
Wilmington, Jan'y 6, 1860. 81-6m

FOR RENT,

UNTIL the 1st Jan'y 1861, the HOUSE on Haymount known as the McLean House. For further particulars apply to
A. W. STEEL.
Feb'y 27, 1860. 95-i3tpd

MR. SEWARD'S ORATION.

We do not intend our Republican friends shall have the remotest cause of complaint that the high-priests and doctors do not have a full and fair hearing in the Express,—and so we print to-day, without abbreviation of any kind, the much talked of, and long expected speech delivered by Mr. Seward, yesterday, on the floor of the United States Senate.

What is most to be remarked in this remarkable speech, from certainly a most remarkable man—is *not* any new light that it sheds upon the relationship, North and South, on the slavery issue—but the toning down, the glossing over, the rounding off of the sharp edges of the mischievous, if not revolutionary, sentiments advocated by the orator in his speech in this State twelvemonth ago, and more particularly in the famous "irrepressible speech" at Rochester. Thus we look in vain now for a repetition of the Rochester phrase; in vain for the extreme measures against the "pro-slavery oligarchy," so strenuously urged then; in vain for a word or sentence of any kind, that would lead to the belief that the speaker had ever dreamed of such a thing as irrepressible conflict. But we do find in the stead the most glowing panegyrics of this Union, and the most saint-like appeals to toleration and fraternity, coupled with an unequivocal expression of theatrical horror at the treason of John Brown, and of reproach for all who seek, like him, to "enforce their peculiar principles by the sword."

The main object of this speech from the original patentee of the irrepressible conflict is transparent enough. The object is to conciliate, as far as possible, the conservative element of the opposition, with a view to the contingencies of the coming Presidential election. The doctrine enunciated at Rochester by Mr. Seward, before he went to Europe, was so alarming, that, in view of the fearful agitation since, which has been in part its bitter fruit, many Republicans even were in doubtful of the expediency of taking him as the standard bearer. It is to quiet these fears that this oily speech was expressly made. But as any body can see, it is the incendiary professing to help extinguish the conflagration after he has applied the torch. In other words, it is the Senator's highest bid for the sectional nomination at Chicago; the last card, which is expected to win for him the stakes for which he has been playing so desperately these many years past.

Mr. Seward, we see, takes it upon himself to declare, more than once in the course of the oration, that there are but two parties in this country, the Republican party and the Democratic party. Before the Ides of March, 1861, as come, in all human probability, the Senator will be in a position to see clearer. He will be in a position to realize that there is a Party of the People in existence, as well as an "Administration party" and a "Seward party." Still one cannot but mark the superciliousness with which he sweeps out of existence, by a figure of speech, an organization which, powerful even now, bids fair, by holding the balance of power between the contending "sections," if not to destroy at least to decide and direct the destiny of both. *N. Y. Express.*

NEILL McLAURIN
son of Neill (Flea Hill,) who moved from Cumberland County, about eight years ago, will find it to his interest to address W. J. WRIGHT, Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 29, 1860. 96-3t

NOTICE.

HAVING removed to Florida, I have left my papers with Messrs. Wm. McL. McKay and Henry Mullins, Attorneys at Law, who will attend to all my cases in the Courts of North Carolina where I have been employed. My clients will please call on them.
JAMES BANKS
Florida, Dec'r 27, 1859. 81-tf

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1860 81ilypd

Molasses! Molasses!!

I WILL buy Molasses free of commission. Send your orders to
A. E. HALL,
10 North Water Street
Wilmington, Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-i3m

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY

E. MURRAY & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.
Feb'y 13, 1860. 91-i1ypaid.

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.
Growth of 1859.

S. J. HINSDALE & Co. have on hand a large stock of **Landreth's Garden Seeds,** warranted fresh and for sale at wholesale and retail; among which will be the following, viz:

ASPARAGUS.
BEET—
Long Blood,
Early Turnip Rooted,
White Sugar.
BEANS—
Early Six-weeks,
Valentine,
China,
Mohawk,
Large Lima.
BROCOLLI.
CABBAGE—
Extra Early York,
Oxheart,
Large York,
Early Sugar-loaf,
" Battersea,
Large Drumhead,
Flat Dutch,
Red Dutch,
Drumhead Savoy.
COLLARDS or COLEWORT.
CARROT—
Long Orange,
Early Horn.
CAULIFLOWER—Early.
CELERY—White Solid.
CORN—
Sweet or Sugar,
Tuscarora.
CRESS or PEPPERGRASS.
CUCUMBER—
Long Green,
Early Frame,
Gherkin.
EGG PLANT—
Large Purple,
Early Purple.
LETTUCE—
Early Cabbage,
Royal Cabbage,
Ice Cos.
MELON—
Mountain Sprout,
Mountain Sweet,
Nutmeg Netted,
Green Citron,
Jenny Lind Citron.
MUSTARD—
White and Brown.
OKRA.
ONION—
Silver-skin,
Wethersfield Red.
PARSLEY.
PARSNIP—Fine Sugar.
PEAS—
Landreth's Extra Early
Early Frame,
Large Marrowfat,
Blue Imperial,
Sugar.
PEPPER—
Cayenne,
Bull Nose,
Bell shaped.
PUMPKIN.
RADISH—
Long Scarlet,
White Turnip,
Red Turnip.
RHUBARB.
SALSIFY.
SPINACH.
SQUASH—Early Bush.
TOMATO—
Large Red,
" Yellow.
TURNIP—
Early Flat Dutch,
Red Top,
Large Globe,
Ruta Baga,
Hanover.
SAGE, SUMMER SAVORY,
THYME.
—ALSO—
ONION SETS—
White and Yellow.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac for gratuitous distribution.
S. J. HINSDALE & CO.
Jan'y 23, 1860. 85tf

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1860.

EQUAL TAXATION.—The Raleigh Democratic Press has a queer idea of what is "inconsistency." It regards the Observer as inconsistent because it did not discuss the question of equal taxation till after the Whig Convention, and is now in favor of it. Thereupon the Press indulges in sundry remarks about "new converts;" "some people sliding from one side of a question to another;" "how easily their judgments are to convince;" the Observer "did not say a word in its favor before the Convention;" "the editors are experts at reconciling such inconsistencies," &c.

Now we are not so astute as to see any inconsistency in the matter: If we had *opposed* equal taxation before the Convention, and *advocated* it afterwards, we might be charged with inconsistency. Even in such a case, however, we might justify ourselves upon the plea that we were unwilling to set up our own judgments as infallible, but were willing to defer to the decision of a great body delegated from among the wisest and best of our party friends.

But we did *not* oppose equal taxation before the Convention. Our friends and some of our correspondents know that we have been in favor of the measure. We had quite sufficient reasons for declining to discuss it; one of which, though not the most important or conclusive, was, that we saw the Democratic leaders and presses engaged in a wrangle over the question, and we were not disposed to help them out of it by interfering, and thus placing ourselves in the condition of one who attempts to part man and wife, and who is sure thereby to reconcile the belligerents and turn them both upon himself. We thought that the very best thing we could do was to stand by and let the Democrats make a kilkenny fight of it. And the serious quandary in which they are now placed shows that we were right. If we are not mistaken, before the end of this week some of the Democrats (possibly the Press itself,) will wish that they had followed our example in refraining from a discussion of the question.

Alluding to the point made in the Whig Convention, that to tax slaves according to value, and not per capita as white men are taxed, would be to negative the fanatical idea that slaves are *persons* and not *property*, the Press makes a marvelous discovery. It says,—

"It is evident that the Observer means to say, that, to equalize taxation, it would be better to ignore the personality of a negro and say, that he shall not be counted, in making up the basis of representation and in computing the federal ratio for the House of Representatives. This is virtually giving up the independence of the South, for, if that doctrine be followed out, North Carolina alone, would lose three if not four of her members in Congress, while some other Southern States would not be entitled to more than one, if that."

Now nothing that the Observer, or the Whig Convention, or any other Southern paper, body, or person, has said, or is likely to say, will bear any such forced and absurd construction as is here suggested by the Press. That paper very grossly misrepresents us when it says that we are "willing to yield this strong bulwark of the South." The fanatics contend that the negro is not *property*. Because we choose to show them that he *is*, we by no means assert that he is not a *person* also. The Observer meant, therefore, to say no such stupid thing as is attributed to it by the Press.

The accuracy of the calculations made by the Press is on a par with the accuracy of the views it attributes to us. "North Carolina would lose three if not four of her members in Congress," "if that doctrine [not our doctrine but the Press's] be followed out." Let us see: The slave population of North Carolina, by the last Census, was 288,548. In apportioning members of Congress, three-fifths of these 288,548 are counted, that is, 173,129. The ratio of representation in Congress is 93,423. It will thus be seen, that, instead of North Carolina losing "three if not four of her members," the Press's idea of not counting negroes in making up the basis of representation would deprive her of, at the most, two members.

The Press adds, that "some other Southern States would not be entitled to more than one, if that." Will the Press be kind enough to specify what are these "some other Southern States"? According to our reading of the constitution it is very clearly provided that "each State shall have at least one Representative." There are two Southern States (so called, though Delaware scarcely deserves to be thus classed,) which have now only one Representative each. We allude to Delaware and Florida. Neither of these would be at all affected by the Press's idea, for the former has only 2290 slaves, and the latter 39,310 (equal to 1374 of federal population in Delaware and 23,586 in Florida.) Now it is manifest that the subtraction of these numbers would not deprive either State of its single Representative, even if the Press's idea of not counting the negro should or could be adopted.

After these specimens of the kind of information the Press imparts to its readers—the blind leader of the blind—it is scarcely necessary for us to say that we never said, as the Press charges, that by equal taxation "nobody is to be benefitted; no change made in the burdens of taxation; but all required to pay as much and as little as they now do." As the Press has, however, been fair enough to give our own language on this point, along with its incorrect version, we let that pass.

If they [the Opposition] carry the Legislature they will proscribe the Treasurer, the Secretary of State, and the Comptroller, putting Know Nothings in their places.—*Ral. Standard.*

We have not the gift of foresight so freely made use of by the Standard. But we know something of things past. And so knowing, we can state truly that the only Know Nothing ever elected to either of these three offices was elected Comptroller by a Democratic Legislature—if we are not mistaken he was the Democratic caucus candidate. If, therefore, it is a great crime to elect know nothings to these offices, it is a crime for which, so far, the Democratic party only is responsible.

APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Thomas J. Robinson, of this place, has been appointed by the President, and confirmed by the Senate, Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Navy. He will doubtless be assigned to duty at the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

Mr. Robinson was a graduate of our University, of the class of 1849, in which he received the first distinction. Whilst we rejoice that his personal character and intellectual qualifications are properly appreciated abroad, we shall regret to lose him and his family from our midst. They will leave many warm friends behind them.

HOME MANUFACTURES.—Our invitation to home manufacturers to make their goods known through our columns, gratis, does not stir them up to any material extent. Well, perhaps they are doing such a profitable business that they are afraid to give further notoriety to their establishments, lest they should be overwhelmed with orders, and make too much money. If they are satisfied, we suppose we ought to be.

Messrs. D. W. C. Benbow and D. Scott, Jr. composing the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company, give us their statistics—making the third response to our proposal to publish such things. Their factory is located at "Cross Creeks," in Fayetteville. It consumes about 350 bales of cotton per annum, making Yarns, Sewing Thread for coarse work, Batting for Quilts, Candle-wick, Stocking Yarn, Carpet Warp, and Wrapping Twine. These articles have a good reputation; being honestly made, as usual with North Carolina manufactures, and unlike many articles brought here from the North,—wrapping twine, for instance, which comes here weighed down with starch and pasteboard, which the purchaser pays for at the price of twine.

Mr. J. W. Lett is the agent for the sale of the Cross Creek yarns, &c.

WHEAT AND CORN MILL.—Mr. McDaniel has gotten in operation his large Mill on the site of the old Eccles Mill, and the machinery works beautifully. See his advertisement.

SOMETHING LIKE "SHARP PRACTICE."—The following letter dated at London and post marked Guernsey (an island in the British channel) on the day of its inside date, was handed to us a few days ago:—

OFFICE ST. MARTIN'S LE GRAND, LONDON, ENGLAND, 4th Feb'y 1860.

DEAR SIR: It devolves upon our office to notify you that an American gentleman has recently died in Birmingham, leaving a will in your favor to a very considerable amount.

It should have your early attention.

The expense of obtaining a copy of the will to forward you, including all law costs, will not exceed Sixteen Shillings Sterling, or Four Dollars.

It will be necessary for you to write to the Hon. Edward Kane, Birmingham, England, at once, for the will. Enclose him this letter of ours, and also $4 in North Carolina bills. He will then immediately transmit you a copy of the will, duly attested, with full particulars and advice. We have informed Mr. Kane that you would apply to him.

Very truly, sir,
Your obedient servants and fellow-countrymen.
GORDON & FIELD,
U. States Attorneys.

AMASA ALDEN, Esq.

We expressed our gratification at our friend's good fortune: he dissented, regarding the whole thing as an attempt to swindle him. He has had no American friend in England; and so far as he knows has no English kin, his ancestors having come to this country hundreds of years ago in the Mayflower. He supposes Gordon & Field to be, as set forth in the signature, U. S. Attorneys, and that therefore their names are used with a very particular direction to send money and letter to the Hon. Edward Kane, the supposed sharp practitioner. His own name and address, Maj. A. supposes, were obtained from the U. S. Post Office Directory, where he is recorded as Post Master at Little Rockfish in this county.

Talking over the matter, we recollected to have seen a paragraph in a North Carolina paper announcing a legacy to another North Carolinian. A search for the paragraph resulted in finding the following in the Washington Dispatch of the 29th ult.:—

"We are informed that Mr. Joseph Bonner, of Bath, in this County, has received official notice from London, that an American gentleman had recently died in England, leaving him by will, a very considerable amount. Mr. B., we understand, is taking proper steps to secure this legacy bequeathed to him by his deceased friend."

Mr. Bonner is recorded as Post Master at Bath, in the same Directory in which Maj. Alden's name appears.

Perhaps other Post Masters have been notified of legacies from American gentlemen recently deceased in England. If so, this notice may save them their $4 North Carolina notes.

SPERLING.—Our friend of the Asheville Advocate has been misinformed as to the habits of this swindler, and of the causes of the credit which he acquired here and elsewhere. He did not "dress fine, talk large, swagger about, nor drive the finest horse." There was nothing remarkable about him in any of these particulars. He acquired credit here because, when he came, he brought a stock of goods and considerable surplus cash, and because he was remarkably attentive to his business and prompt in meeting his engagements. Doubtless he thus conducted himself with a view to acquiring a standing which might enable him to swindle the public on a large scale—and he did, to the amount of about $50,000, of which probably $15,000 is due here. His goods may sell for $6,000 to $8,000, and it is supposed that all this will go to his creditors here, who promptly issued attachments.

The Advocate seems to suppose that Sperling was "run after by the men and his society courted by the ladies," because of his money, dress, &c. This is a great mistake. He attained to no social position here. We do not pretend that there is more or less discrimination in Fayetteville in favor of a pretentious stranger over a plain native, than in other places; for it is the habit of the world, and especially the habit of North Carolina, to underrate our own people. But we do think there is no place in the country where there is less of the idea that labor is degrading, than in Fayetteville. It is the idler, the drone, not the mechanic or business man, who is looked down upon here.

A giving up.—One of the most favorite arguments of the advocates of ad valorem is, as they say, "if we tax slaves as property, and treat them as property, we shall, thereby, deprive the black republicans of an argument which they now use against slavery, that of admitting that slaves are persons."—*Raleigh Democratic Press.*

We infer from the article in the Press of which the above paragraph is a part, that it means to convey the impression that the sentence quoted is quoted from the Observer. Now we never said, wrote or published anything of the kind; and we do not believe that any advocate of equal taxation ever said, wrote or published anything of the kind. Where did the quotation come from? Was it manufactured by the Press? The Editor of that paper would not sign our names to a promissory note; but he has as good a right to do so as he has thus to misquote us; and we would prefer his doing the former.

Wisconsin Republican Convention.—The Wisconsin Republican State Convention met at Madison on Thursday. Strong resolutions were passed, instructing the delegates to Chicago to vote for Wm. H. Seward, as the Presidential candidate.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Seward spoke at length on sectional issues. Messrs. Douglas and Davis briefly replied.

On Thursday the Military Academy appropriation bill was taken up. Mr. Wigfall moved an amendment, appropriating $1,100,000 to equip a regiment of mounted volunteers to protect the frontier of Texas. He explained the necessity of immediate action. Mr. Mason stated that the President received information two days ago, which showed the necessity of immediate action. Mr. Fessenden and others opposed all action until the President was heard from, and until the matter was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill to authorize the sale of arms to the States and to give superintendencies of armories to officers of the Ordnance corps, was taken up and debated. In the course of the debate, Mr. Simmons having said that arms could be better and more cheaply furnished by private establishments, Mr. Mason stated that owing to the present relations the States bore each other, Virginia had appropriated five hundred thousand dollars for the purchase of arms, but would be careful what she got from northern manufacturers, and that she had sent agents to Europe to get proposals there.

On Friday, private bills were considered and 22 passed. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Ruffin of this State said that on the last vote for printer on Monday he felt certain that he voted, but was yesterday surprised to learn that his vote had not been recorded in the Journal. He had never missed a vote during his six years' service, unless when he was absent from the city or confined to his bed by sickness. He was certain that he responded when his name was called, voting for Mr. Glossbrenner, and distinctly recollected the place in which he stood at the time. He moved to correct the Journal. Several members corroborated his statement, and the motion was agreed to without dissent. The Speaker then declared the election of printer annulled, and another vote was had without result. Several speeches were then made on the slavery question.

On Thursday, Mr. Ashmore made a speech in defence of the South, denying the charge that South Carolina was in favor of re-opening the slave trade and in favor of a Southern Convention.

On Friday, the Indian Appropriation Bill was passed; Ford of Ohio, Republican, was elected Printer; a number of private bills were passed, and the House adjourned to Monday.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported to the House on Tuesday last, as a substitute for another bill on the same subject, a bill repealing all mileage laws and enacting "that each Senator, at every regular session of Congress, and each newly elected Senator, attending for the first time a meeting of the Senate in the recess of Congress, and each Representative and Delegate, at every regular annual session of Congress, after the 30th day of June, 1860, shall be allowed and paid as mileage, at the commencement and end of every such session and meeting, twenty cents per mile, to be computed by a straight geographical line from his residence to the seat of Congress."

Mr. Sherman accompanied his report with a statistical stable, showing the air-line distances from each State capital to Washington, and that under existing laws the total mileage is $512,665 60 per term: under the proposed law it will be $120,912.

Mr. Sherman said:

"When the system of mileage was first adopted, it was intended not only as payment of the expenses of members from the place of their residence, but to pay for the time consumed in traveling here. In the early days of our Government many members of Congress were necessarily three or four weeks in getting here, after long and wearisome journeys. The present system was adapted to a state of affairs not now existing."

"The amount allowed for mileage under this proposition is more than enough to pay the expenses of any member from his residence to the city of Washington, traveling in the best style, and accompanied by his wife and children, if he have any."

The amendment was adopted by a large majority. The bill as amended is yet to be acted upon.

OUR CANDIDATE AND PLATFORM.—A letter from a distinguished Whig in a Whig county in the middle Western part of the State informs us, that "Our nomination and platform give unmingled satisfaction up here."

From the Eastern part of the State we have the following from the Murfreesborough Southron of the 1st inst.:—

"We need not speak of our nominee here in the first Congressional District. He is too well known to need any eulogy or recommendation from us. The first District will, as we honestly believe, roll up for John Pool an unprecedented majority, and such an one as will astonish the Locos. Mark the prediction. The Opposition of the East are aroused and are going to work with a determination to elect the nominee of the party of whom they are proud. We learn that the West is aroused, and will go for Pool with a rush, and the East will do her whole duty for our gallant standard-bearer."

WHIG MEETING IN ANSON.—The Wadesborough Argus contains a call of a meeting on Tuesday of April Court, to appoint Delegates to a District Convention at Salisbury on the 9th of May, for the purpose of selecting a Delegate to the National Convention at Baltimore.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I was forcibly reminded of the proverb of "set a thief to catch a thief," on reading the long and *decent* harangue of the *Wilmington Journal* on the resolutions of the Opposition Convention. The Journal says: "Certainly this is the first time that we have seen or heard of a grave Convention employing itself in the amusing literary recreation of adopting as a platform a rather clumsily executed parody on the Declaration of Independence."

Now, wherein the parody consists, is not stated. Every democrat can see the parody without its being pointed out, of course.

But let us look a little at another platform adopted by the Great National and Only Conservative Democratic party, assembled in Convention at Cincinnati in 1856, and we may discover, perhaps, another clumsily executed parody on the same Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence says: "We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, *in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions*, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare," &c.

The Democratic platform says: "That entertaining these views, the Democratic Party of this Union, *through their delegates assembled in a general convention, coming together* in a spirit of concord, of devotion to the doctrines and faith of a free representative government, and *appealing to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions*, renew and re-assert," &c.

Now, where is the clumsily executed parody? How, in the name of common sense, could they appeal to their fellow-citizens for the rectitude of their intentions? Could their fellow-citizens judge their hearts? But perhaps the Journal did not consider the Cincinnati Convention *grave*. ANTI-HUMBUG.

[Our correspondent, in thus happily exposing one of the Journal's humbugs, should have given credit to the Journal's party for a rare exhibition of conscience, in not appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world, who *could* read their hearts, but to their fellow-men, who *could not*.]

STATE STOCKS.—Sales of North Carolina bonds in New York at 96; Virginia 93.

THE VIRGINIA TRAGEDY.

From a long letter to the Richmond Examiner, dated Pittsylvania C. H March 1, we glean some particulars not embraced in the articles from the Petersburg Express.

On last Saturday, at Dickinson's store, 21 miles west of this place, the taking of depositions in this divorce case was being conducted, when one of the three Clements gave Capt. Vincent Witcher the d—d lie. Capt. Witcher rose from his seat, and asked Clement to repeat what he had said so that he might not misunderstand him.

In reply to this, James Clement (brother of the one who gave the d—d lie) fired a shot from a five-shooter at Capt. Witcher. This was the signal for a general slaughter, and each one cried "havoc," and commenced firing with five and six-shooters and slashing with bowie-knives. Capt. Witcher drew his Colt's navy six shooter, and commenced the work of death. The two Smiths (brothers of Mrs. Clement) sprung to the rescue with revolvers and knives; Addison Witcher (son of Capt. Witcher) rushed in to the scene of blood to save his father; whilst, on the other side, the three Clements were firing in rapid succession, eager to do all the damage they could before they fell.

The fight occurred in a small room, some 16 by 20 feet. After the curtain had fallen on the closing scene of the tragedy, the room was filled with smoke, the floor puddled with human gore, and all three of the Clements stretched *dead in their blood*, riddled with balls and slashed with knives. The two Smiths were both badly wounded by shots; Addison Witcher had ball-holes through his clothes and hair; whilst Capt. Witcher remained unscathed. There were eight persons engaged in the fight, three of whom were killed and three wounded. The deceased Clements have five brothers living, who now are collecting their friends and clansmen, for a pitched battle, whilst the Witchers are arming and preparing for their reception. The end is not yet; and I much fear that our soil will be drenched with the blood of many good men yet in this deadly feud.

Our whole community, together with the county of Franklin, is in a tornado of excitement, and every man in it has taken sides, and is ready to fight by his decision.

Captain Witcher killed all of the Clements, although one of them had a mortal knife wound in the abdomen, given by Smith; for the balls of his *Navy* revolver, being much larger than those of any revolver used, *could be easily traced*, and the *post mortem* showed *this* pistol had inflicted death in all three cases.

The Lynchburg "Republican" of Wednesday says that Mr. Vincent Witcher and his grandson, who killed the Messrs. Clements, in Franklin county, Virginia, on Saturday, surrendered themselves to the authorities, and were promptly acquitted, on the ground of self-defence.

From Europe.—Additional by the Edinburgh.—A Berlin telegram states that Austria has declared her resolution not to abandon the basis of the Villa Franca arrangement, and should no Congress be held, that she will only negotiate with France.

Prince Gortschakoff had informed the French government that Russia does not consider the English proposals a solution of the Italian question; and that the real understanding could only result from a Conference of the five great powers. The French Ambassador expressed the readiness of his government to adhere to the proposals of Russia.

A Berlin despatch says that Prussia will probably refuse to assent to the English proposals.

The Troubles in Texas.—Gov. Houston's despatches to Washington give thrilling and painful accounts of well-authenticated outrages upon families along the Rio Grande. He urges the necessity of suspending the Neutrality laws so far as Mexico is concerned. This promptly done, he thinks the evils will soon be remedied.

Washington despatches of the 2d inst. say that the troops in New Mexico and Utah have been ordered to the Mexican frontier and in the region of the Indian disturbances on the Texan frontier. The war steamer Roanoke, too, has been ordered to the Gulf of Mexico. The Gulf fleet now consists of 12 vessels, carrying upwards of 200 guns.

The Loss of the Hungarian.—An official letter has been received at Halifax, stating that the Gov't. agent at Meek says that it is ascertained beyond a doubt that there are no survivors from the Hungarian to tell the story of her loss. Only three bodies have been found,—a woman, a man and child. The ship's articles have been found and show that the crew numbered seventy-four. Number of passengers unknown.

The African Slave Trade in full blast—New Yorkers the Traders.—The New York Times of the 2nd inst. says:—

"Our correspondents with the United States Squadron on the African coast furnish us highly interesting details regarding the present condition of the Slave-trade. The advices extend to Dec. 20. It is stated in the most positive terms that the vessels now engaged on the African coast, in this piratical traffic, may be numbered by dozens, and that the larger part of them are owned by Americans, and have regular Custom-house clearances from this port."

Western N. C. Railroad.—Col. Crockford, one of the contractors for the Blue Ridge section of this Road, and Mr. James W. Wilson, Principal Assistant Engineer, were in our town a few days since. We learn from Mr. Wilson that Messrs. McKesson, Carson and others are grading between Morganton and Marion, and that force will be put on the whole route soon. Cabins have been erected, all preparations made, and next week work will be commenced on the mountain section near Old Fort. A large number of hands, however, will not be put on before April. The Road is now under contract to within eighteen miles of this place, and with such energetic contractors as Messrs. Crockford & Co. are said to be, we may expect in a reasonable time to have a Railroad within the limits of Buncombe county. *Asheville Advocate.*

MARRIED,

In Robeson county, at the residence of B. Godwin, Esq., by Thos. A. Norment, Esq., Mr. JAS. A. OBERY to Miss PENNY J. FAULK.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday evening last, after a lingering illness, JOHN LITTLE WINSLOW, son of Edw'd Lee Winslow, Esq., aged 19 years and 7 months.

The funeral of the deceased will take place from the Episcopal Church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

In this town, this morning, at an advanced age, Mr. JESSE VANN.

In Sampson county, on the 28th of February, JOHN UNDERWOOD, aged 70 years.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Orrell & Dailey's Line. March 8, Strs Sun and Kate McLaurin, with Goods for T S Lutterloh, A G Thornton, W McIntyre, Ray & Pearce, J W Lett, S J Hinsdale & Co, J C Stedman J A McLauchlin, Goldston & Fuller, E J Hale & Son, J H Pritchard, J Martine, A M Johnson, Pemberton & Sloan, Orrell & Daily, J Ottarburg, M Smith, P P Johnson, A G Thornton & Co, J N Prior, J A Pemberton.

Cape Fear Line. March 3, Str Flora McDonald, with Passengers, and Goods for J M Worth & Son, R Jones, R E Heide, C B Mallett, N R Blue, D McNeill, D & W McLaurin, J A Worth, W N Tillinghast, J Utley, J N Prior, A G Thornton & Co, A A McKethan, McNeill & Baker, J N Smith, J O Boon & Co, G Makepeace, Rockfish Co, Moring & Coble, A Holmes, Jr, J W Horne, J W Welsh, S J Hinsdale & Co, J P Fuller, Ray & Pearce, J M Vann, Mrs M Banks, J K Kyle, H & E J Lilly, Beaver Creek Co, Coffin, Foust & Co, M A Baker, A H Marsh & Son, Deep River Co, J H P, K Brady, S Hobson, D Murphy, R D Davis, Waterhouse and Bowes, J C Steman & Co, E J Hale & Son, P Shemwell, J H Roberts and Co, F F Morris, S T Hawley & Son, C M Vanorsdell, J Martine, J A Pemberton, M Faulk, J W F, C T Haigh & Sons, Myrover, Wightman & Robinson, W Draughon, J W Lett, Goldston & Fuller, J R Lee, J Capel.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—March 5.

BACON,	12 a 14	American	5½ a 6
BEESWAX,	28 a 30	English	4 a 4½
CANDLES, F. F.	18 a	LARD,	12½ a 14
Adamantine	25 a 30	LEAD,	8½ a
Sperm	45 a 55	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	14½ a 15	Cuba	28 a 33
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans	50 a 00
Java	18 a 20	NAILS,	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good	10½ a 00	Tanner's	70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	9½ a 10	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack	1 25 a 1 30
Gunny	16 a 18	Alum	50 a 0 00
Dundee	18 a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00 a 1 15
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	105 a	Com. pr. bag	2 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 12½
Bro. Sheetings	8 a 9	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 11½	P. Brandy	1 00 a 1 25
FEATHERS,	45 a 50	N. C. Apple	70 a 0 75
FLOUR—		Northern do.	70 a 0 90
Family	6 50 a 6 55	N. C. Whiskey	70 a 0 80
Super.	6 25 a 6 30	Northern do.	35 a 0 40
Fine	6 00 a 6 05	SUGARS—	
Scratched	5 75 a 5 80	Loaf	13 a 13½
GRAIN—		Crushed	12 a 13
Corn	1 10 a 1 15	Coffee	10½ a 11
Wheat	1 00 a 1 15	Porto Rico	9½ a 10
Rye	1 15 a 1 25	New Orleans	8½ a 9½
Oats	75 a 90	TALLOW,	10 a 00
Peas	1 00 a 1 10	WOOL,	19 a 20
HIDES—Dry	12½ a 14	TURPENTINE—	
Green	5 a 6	Yellow dip	2 25 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin	1 66 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6 a 6½	Hard	1 15 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7 a 7½	Spirits	41 a 41½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Large lots of N. C. hog round, have been sold during the past week at prices ranging from 12 to 13 cts. as to quality. There is quite a demand for Western sides and shoulders, which are rather scarce in our market.

Cotton—Dull, sales on Thursday at 10½ to 10⅝; Friday 10½ @ 10⅝; Saturday some few lots at 10.

Flour—In demand at quotations.

Grain of all kinds sells readily at above figures.

Spirits Turpentine—We note a small advance since last review; receipts light.

Corrected by B. F. PEARCE.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 3, 1860.

Turpentine, yellow 2 70, virgin 2 16, hard 1 60. Spirits 43, 43½, 44—last, extra bbls. Tar 1 90. Flour, super 6 75. Molasses, Cuba from wharf at 27 to 29. Pea Nuts 1 35 to 1 40. Last sales of Rosin, No. 1 1 30 to 1 55, common 1 15. Bacon 11½. Cotton 9½ to 10¾. stained to strict middling. Corn 77 to 78. Timber, considerable sales at $5 to 10 50 as in quality.

At New York, Cotton sales of 2700 bales on Thursday and Friday, closing buoyant at 11 to 11¼ for Middling uplands. Southern flour in good demand at 5 65 to 5 80. Spirits firm at 48 to 49.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. C. C. McCrummen, who is attending the Superior Courts of this Circuit, is authorized to collect accounts due this office.

We have been and are now engaged in forwarding by mail, accounts to those who are in arrears for the Observer, with a request that they will remit by mail. It may be that some to whom we have thus sent accounts have already paid Mr. McC., since we heard from him, or that he may present accounts to some who have paid us since they were placed in his hands at the beginning of his circuit. This statement will show them how this may happen.

March 1860. E. J. HALE & SON.

SPRING 1860.
J. A. PEMBERTON
IS NOW RECEIVING HIS
SPRING STOCK
OF
Fancy Silk Goods, &c.
to which he invites the attention of the public.
March 5, 1860. 97-4t

"Belle of the South."

THAT beautiful and new style SKIRT is now on exhibition and for sale at
J. A. PEMBERTON'S.
March 5, 1860. 97-4t

Alexandre's Kid Gloves,

JUST received at
J. A. PEMBERTON'S.
March 5, 1860. 97-4t

***Spring Goods*, 1860.**

H. & E. J. LILLY

ARE now receiving a very large and well selected Stock of
Seasonable Dry Goods,
BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, BONNETS,
Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing,
Which will be offered at Wholesale *exclusively*, at the lowest Market prices for Cash or on time to prompt customers.

COTTON YARNS and SHEETINGS generally on hand at Manufacturers' prices.

Fayetteville, March 3, 1860. 97*6t
Town Weeklies copy.

IMPORTATION FOR 1860.
W. MACINTYRE
—HAS RECEIVED—
Superfine Cloths;
Best Doe-skin Cassimere, (black;)
Fancy Cassimeres; All-wool Tweeds;
Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans;
Plain and Corded French Drap-d'ete;
Silk Velvets; black Satin Vesting;
White and colored Linen Drilling;
Gauze Flannels; Canton Flannels.

Just to hand,

An invoice of BONNETS, RIBBONS, RUCHES, FRENCH ARTIFICIALS, WREATHS, HEAD-DRESSES, &c.
Fayetteville, March 5, 1860. 97-5w

SEED OATS.

100 Bushels prime Seed Oats.
J. W. HORNE.
March 5. 97-1t

TRUST SALE.

ON MONDAY the 26th March 1860, by virtue of a Deed of Trust made to me by James Huske, I will sell the HOUSE AND LOTS on Hillsborough street, known as his residence. Terms at sale.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Trustee.
March 5, 1860. 97ts

A Stray Horse taken up.

ON the 29th of Feb'y last, the subscriber took up a STRAY HORSE of the following description: Of a bay color, large size, has a blaze in his face, the left hind foot white, and about 9 or 10 years of age. The owner can have said horse by proving him and paying all expenses for his feed and care, as well as paying for this advertisement.

The horse can be found at the subscriber's residence, about a mile and a half west of Sheriff Johnson's.

DAVID JOHNSON.
Cumberland Co., N. C., March 3, 1860. 1tpd

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Its wonderful effects and consequent popularity—perhaps no article in the history of the *Materia Medica*, ever acquired the same Patronage, was subjected to the same number of severe and different tests, and met with so few failures as the Mustang Liniment. It has justly been styled a Panacea for all external Wounds, Cuts, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, or Eruptions on Man or Beast. It is so far a medicine of surprising virtue, that Physicians are compelled to prescribe it, and from some remarkable cures of *Chronic and Distorted Rheumatic cases* it has naturally attracted much attention from the first scientific minds of the age. No family can afford to be without a bottle of the Mustang Liniment in the house. *Beware of Imitations.*

The genuine is sold by respectable dealers in all parts of the world.
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
Feb. 9. 91-1*4t

G. W. BOWMAN. [K. M. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. R. SCOTT, having obtained assistance, can supply artificial substitutes on short notice. Office hours, from 9 to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.
March 3. 97-tf

MERCHANT MILLS.

THE subscriber, proprietor of these newly erected Mills, takes pleasure in announcing to the public, that one pair of Burrs is now in successful operation. He is aware that public confidence as pertaining to the Milling business in some places, is a very *sickly* subject, which requires skillful Doctors, proper treatment and good nursing to restore to desired health and strength. He hopes his connection with the business, however, may by no means in the least contribute to the present enfeebled state in which he finds it. Hoping this, he deems it not inexpedient in putting forth his Card to the Public to inscribe upon it the following MOTTOES, which, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, are to be preserved inviolable and unchanged.

First—That *only* out of Corn which never comes into his possession, will *more* than an honest toll be taken. Second—That a just toll having been imposed on Corn coming into his possession, the remainder will be made into the best meal and hominy the quality of the corn will justify, subject to the order of the owner.

The Flouring Mill is expected to be in operation by the first of June next, when he hopes to see farmers from all quarters bringing their loads of Wheat, either to dispose of at liberal prices, or to be converted into flour, designed not to be surpassed.

P. S. A good article of Corn for bread wanted.
R. McDANIEL.
Fayetteville, March 3, 1860. 97tf

☞ **The Eclectic Magazine for** MARCH. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

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Church's (of West Point) Calculus and Analytical Geometry.
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Please send to A. S. BARNES & BURR, New York, for their DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of all their publications, which shall be sent free of Postage.
March 1860. 97-4m

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1860.

Jesse A. Baldwin, Adm'r of Wiley H. Covington, dec'd, vs. Isaac M. Covington, et al.
Petition to make Real Estate Assets.

ORDERED by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six consecutive weeks, notifying Isaac M. Covington, Elizabeth Covington, W. W. Covington, Harriet Covington, Noah Pate and wife Mary Jane, and Rebecca Covington, that they personally be and appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the 3d Monday in April next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or the same will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday in Jan'y A. D. 1860. L. H. WEBB, Clk.
March 1, 1860. 97*6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNT

MILLIONS
SOLD OF THE

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No School-Books ever published in the United States have been more highly recommended than the

National School Series.

Descriptive Catalogues of A. S. BARNES & BURR'S *Publications, sent, post paid, to any part of the United States.*

Just published

Prof. Davies' new Elementary Algebra,	75 cts.
Prof. Brooks' Cæsar's Commentaries. Beautifully illustrated	1 25
A New System of Book-keeping, for Schols. By Martin & Smith	75 cts.
The Normal Methods of Teaching the Common Branches	1 00

National Series of Standard School Books, Published by A. S. BARNES & BURR, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Dr. Bronson having been so far reduced by consumption, as to be considered beyond all hope of recovery by the most eminent of the medical profession, and also by himself—a regular physician of twenty years practice—as a last resort, conceived the idea of ANALYZING THE BLOOD, and applying the subject of physiology to the more immediate connection, and effect of the state of the blood upon the health and system. The result has been the production of this "BLOOD FOOD," from the use of which Dr. Bronson was restored to perfect health. Within six months after its introduction, over two thousand consumptives were effectually cured by it. If you have any complaints of a consumptive tendency, Cough, Cold, Head-ache, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite or Pain in the Side, lose no time in procuring a bottle of the "BLOOD FOOD." If you are suffering from Nervous Debility, or your sleep is broken and disturbed, if your Spirits are Depressed, or your Organs Relaxed, you will find in this an unfailing remedy, by commencing with ten drops. If your Liver is torpid or diseased in any manner whatever, one or two bottles will be sure to invigorate, and bring it into lively and healthy action. In the most inveterate cases of Dyspepsia, the patient can here find the most efficient and grateful relief. A benefit is always experienced after taking only one bottle. In Male or Female Complaints and Weaknesses, the sufferer, after trying other remedies in vain, may rest assured, that a certain cure will result from the use of two or three bottles. The "BLOOD FOOD" is effectual in all cases of Eruptions, Salt Rheum, Scrofula and other like complaints. Pale and emaciated children and adults are immediately benefitted by its use. It gives strength to the body, and color and beauty to the skin. Physicians of all schools are using it with wonderful success.

For full directions, see circulars. Price $1 per bottle.

MOTHERS

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, Druggists, No. 36 Maiden Lane, New York, by JAS. N. SMITH, Fayetteville, N. C. And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

Nov 11, 1859 66-1y

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,
Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

H. W. HORNE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MAY be found at the Office of Wm. B. Wright, Esq., near the Court House.

June 30, 1859. 28-1Y

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1859. 79tf

P. J. SINCLAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond. ☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.

Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

A. J. HALE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Asheborough, N. C.,

(OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE,)

WILL practice his profession in Randolph and the adjoining Counties.

Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

Jan'y 20, 1860. 85tf

A. D. McLEAN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SUMMERVILLE, N. C.,

WILL attend the Courts of Cumberland, Moore, Johnston and Harnett Counties. PROMPT attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his care.

Dec'r 20, 1859. 78-1y

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

R. M. ORRELL,
TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.

Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

OWEN & YARBROUGH.

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership for the purpose of transacting the

Commission and Forwarding Business,

in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care. Liberal cash advances will be made on Consignments of Country Produce.

☞ Office on North Water St., over H. Vonglahan's Store.

JOHN W. OWEN.
O. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct 20, 1855 64-

Wm. H. TURLINGTON,
Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce.

Refers to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Nov 9, 1859 65-tf

GEO. HARRISS. W. W. HARRISS. A. J. HOWELL.

HARRISS & HOWELL,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-1Ypd

ROBERT H. COWAN,
General Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Office South Corner Market and Water streets, up-stairs

Oct. 13, 1859. 57-1Y

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

ALLEN & CLARK,
Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.

☞ Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.

Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.
COMMISSION
AND
Forwarding Merchant,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

H. GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, Tar and Turpentine, and all country produce for sale.

☞ Office up stairs, over the store of Mr. Vonglahn, and joining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water street.

June 23. 25tf

NEW BOOKS.

A VARIETY of School Books, &c., just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Floral College.

THE ensuing Session in this Institution will commence on the 2d Wednesday in Jan'y next.

The management and instruction of the Institution will be under the Rev. Daniel Johnson and Mr. John C. Sutherland, with an able Corps of Assistants in all the departments. The Principal and his lady will take entire charge of the Boarding establishment, thus giving to the School more of the FAMILY element. This arrangement, it is believed, will greatly advance the usefulness of the Institution.

M. C. McNAIR,
Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Dec'r 20 77-

JONESVILLE HIGH SCHOOLS,
Male and Female.

Rev. WM. L. VANEATON, A. M., Principal.
DANIEL L. CLAY, Assistant.

Miss LUCY J. ARMFIELD, in charge of the Female Department.

Miss ROCINDA J. DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Music Department.

Miss SARAH DOUGHERTY, in charge of the Painting Class.

THE 31st Session of these prosperous and growing Schools opened the 1st Wednesday in January, with all the departments of instruction filled with efficient and experienced teachers.

Our buildings are large, commodious and well furnished with Apparatus, Globes, Maps, &c., situated in a beautiful grove, at a suitable distance apart.

COST, PER SESSION OF TWENTY-ONE WEEKS.

Board, including every thing except candles,	$6 and $7
English branches,	$10 and $12
Latin, Greek and advanced Mathematics,	$15
Music,	$20
Painting, in oil,	$10
Contingent fee.	$1

For further particulars address the Principal, (and Catalogues will be sent,) at Jonesville, Yadkin Co., N. C.

Jany 20, 1860. 85-3m

AMERICAN HOTEL,

—OPPOSITE—

INDEPENDENCE HALL,

CHESTNUT STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH & SIXTH,

PHILADELPHIA.

WYATT & HEULINGS, Proprietors.

Terms $1.50 per day.

Feb'y 16. 92-2mpd

IMPORTATION FOR 1860.
W. MACINTYRE

IS RECEIVING

New Spring Dry Goods;

Printed Lawns, in Robes and piece goods; Brilliantes, Ginghams, Calicoes; Ladies' Emb'd Collars; Sleeves and Collars; Cloaks; Linen Lustre and Plaid Dusters; Shawls; Lawn Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery.

Fancy Cassimeres, Sattinets, Tweeds and Drillings. Ready-made Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Gaiters, &c.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 20, 1860. 93-3w

NEW STOCK
OF
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

We are just receiving our new stock of

Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Books; School Books; Blank Books; Writing Papers; Envelopes, &c.

E. J. HALE & SON

Oct'r 6, 1859

Liquors! Liquors! Liquors!

J. W. HORNE being desirous to close out his stock of Liquors, will offer inducements in prices. As he intends to quit the trade, his stock will be sold low.

☞ For sale at cost and charges. ☜

100 BARRELS,

of various kinds and qualities.

☞ Persons indebted **must call and settle.**

Feb 16 92-tf

SEED OATS!

RECEIVING, 750 bushels Pennsylvania WHITE OATS, choice.

Receiving, 2014 bushels CANADA BLACK OATS, weighing 38 lbs. to the bushel, very choice.

To arrive, 500 bushels CANADA WHITE OATS, extra.

To arrive per Rail Road, 400 bushels N. C. BLACK OATS, superior.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14, 1860. 92-1m

CORN AND MEAL.

Constantly on hand, a good supply of

CORN & MEAL,

of best quality, for our country friends.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

Wilmington, N. C., Feb'y 14, 1860. 92-1m

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS, CURTAIN PAPERS, &c.,
260 BALTIMORE ST.

BALTIMORE, Md.

☞ Our Goods are expressly adapted to the Home and Southern Market.

Feb'y 4, 1860. 89-3mpd

Strayed or Stolen.

LEFT my Stable, on Thursday last the 16th inst., a SORREL MARE, about six years old, no marks recollected. This Mare was bought by me from Eleazer Cox, of Randolph County, I think, on the 31st ult. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to me. Any information concerning her will be thankfully received.

ROBT. MITCHELL.

Feb. 20, 1860. 93-tf

$100 Reward.

RAN AWAY from Messrs. J. & N. A. Cameron, of Cumberland County, first of last June, my negro man SOUTHWELL, or SOUTHEY, (as usually called.) Said negro is thick set, about 5 feet 8 inches high, of a dark brown color, has small eyes, and a downcast look. He has been hired for several years in Cumberland County, as a Turpentine hand. I will give the above reward, if taken out of the State—$50 for his imprisonment in any jail in this State, or $25 for information that may lead to his recovery.

J. B. LITTLEJOHN.

Louisburg, N. C., Feb'y 4. 89tf

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure.* Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skilful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*as

SADDLE AND HARNESS
FACTORY.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and informs the public that he has now and will continue to have an increased force of experienced Saddle and Harness Makers, whose work he will warrant; and that he is prepared to offer to the public a large and varied assortment of every thing kept in his line. His assortment of Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Trunks, Travelling Bags, Valices, &c., is unsurpassed for workmanship and material, and will compare favorably for neatness with any other Manufactory, either North or South. Persons wanting any thing in his line will do him a favor to call and examine his stock before purchasing, as he is satisfied it will not fail to please them. His establishment will be found five doors East of Cape Fear Bank, on Person Street.

☞ Repairing done with neatness and despatch.

W. OVERBY.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 9, 1860. 81-6m

Persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and settle, as I must have money.

To the Interest of Turpentine Distillers.

M. A. BAKER would respectfully inform Turpentine Distillers and others that he is now manufacturing

The Improved Turpentine Still.

All orders promply attended to. Copper work done on the most favorable terms.

Old Copper bought for cash or taken in exchange for new Work. Call and see for yourselves at

M. A BAKER'S
Copper Shop, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 1, 1860. 88tf

Turpentine Stills for Sale.

2 10 barrel, one 15 barrel, one 20 barrel, one 45 barrel; the above Stills all in good order. Will be sold on the most favorable terms, by

M. A. BAKER.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

Guns! Guns!! Guns!!!
M. A. BAKER, Gun & Rifle Manufacturer.

GUNS repaired at the shortest notice and for a small charge.

800 double and single barrel shot Guns for sale low.

1000 Repeating Pistols of all the different makers now in the United States, for sale low.

Call at M. A. BAKER'S and see for yourselves.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 1. 88tf

WM. CARTER & SON,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers and Manufacturers

OF ALL KINDS OF

Leather, Saddles and Harness,

Of every description, Collars, Whips, &c.

AND we also particularly call the attention of the whole surrounding country to give us a call, as we are determined that none shall surpass us in quality or low prices; and we will give the highest cash price at all times for Raw Hides and Tallow, in exchange for our articles.

Country Merchants would do well to call and examine our Stock, as we can sell them Shoes of a much better quality than they usually get, on very accommodating terms. Southern Planters would do well to send us all their orders as we are making a No. 1 article of NEGRO SHOES, that are warranted to give entire satisfaction.

N B. All Orders from a distance shall have prompt attention.

S. S. CARTER. WM. CARTER.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., N. C., March 15, 1859. 96-

Constantly Manufacturing at my Establishment,

EVERY VARIETY OF HARNESS, Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips and Trunks; all kinds of Leather, Calf Skins and Oil; Condition Powders, for diseased Horses and Cattle; Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, Saddlery, Hardware, &c. The largest stock in the State, sold wholesale or retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Saddles repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

No. 5 Market st. Wilmington, N. C., near the Wharf.

Oct. 19, 1859. 59-1ypd

NORTH CAROLINA FOUNDRY
AND
MACHINE WORKS!

FRERCKS & RAEDER,

SUCCESSORS TO

N. BOYDEN & SON,

WILL CONTINUE to manufacture and keep on hand all

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Made heretofore. A full assortment of

Plows,	Cultivators,
Corn-Shellers,	Straw and Feed-Cutters,
Horse-Powers,	Seed-Sowers,
Threshers,	Cider and Sugar Mills,
Thresher and Separators.	They also manufacture

SHAFTING AND MACHINERY

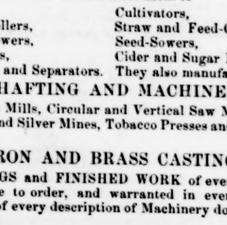
For Grist Mills, Circular and Vertical Saw Mills, Gold, Copper and Silver Mines, Tobacco Presses and Fixtures, &c., &c.,

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

FORGINGS and FINISHED WORK of every description made to order, and warranted in every respect. Repairs of every description of Machinery done at short notice.

Salisbury, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 83-3m

Marble Factory,



By GEO. LAUDER,

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book, for sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!

A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability. He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, finished, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,

ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY VEHICLES finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material, will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1859. 89-tf

J. W. BAKER

Is now receiving from the North the largest, finest, and most carefully selected stock of

FURNITURE

ever offered in this market; which added to his own manufacture, makes his assortment complete;—all of which he will sell on the lowest possible terms for cash or on time to punctual customers.

Fashionable painted cottage bed-room Furniture in setts; curled hair and shuck, and cotton Mattresses; Looking Glasses; Willow Wagons and Cradles; Side Boards; Bureaus; Secretaries and Book-Cases; What-Nots; Tables, all sorts; Wash Stands; Candle Stands; Wardrobes; Picture Frames and Glass; Window Shades; Cornices; Curtain Bands; Sofas in Mahogony and Walnut; Tete a Tetes; Ottomans; Divans and Stools; Chairs of every variety.

Fine Rosewood Pianos, one with Æolian attachment; Rosewood Melodians, from the best manufactories in New York and Boston, warranted as good as any made in the country, and will be sold at New York prices—freight only added.

September 2. 45tf

Hardware, Cutlery,
SADDLERY, &c.

JAMES MARTINE is now receiving a large and general assortment of every thing in the above line.

—ALSO—

A prime article of Rio, Laguira and Java COFFEE Crushed and Brown SUGAR; Sugar House SIRUP and MOLASSES.

All of which is offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

FAUST, WINEBRENER, & CO.,
No. 49 North Third Street, above Market,

PHILADELPHIA,

Invite the attention of their friends and buyers to their large Stock of

HARDWARE, GUNS, &c.,

FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

Unsurpassed for variety, at the very lowest prices. Orders by mail solicited.

Jan'y 30, 1860 87*6t

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER is still Agent for the sale of the celebrated and much admired combined improved

Thresher and Winnower,

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y. These Machines will thresh and clean from 150 to 250 bushels wheat per day, with less work and less waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP, viz:

Railway Chain Horse Power,	$120
Lever, (superior,)	100
Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,	125

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.

Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.

Delivered in Fayetteville or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added.

Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.

Feb'y 25, 1860. 95*4m

DISSOLUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of RINALDI & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.

B. F. RINALDI.
C. H. ROBINSON.

Elizabethtown, N. C., Jan'y 2, 1860. 85*3m

B. F. RINALDI having purchased the entire interest of the above Company, will be pleased to see his former patrons, to whom he returns thanks for the liberal encouragement heretofore bestowed, and to wait upon them in the sale of his goods.

B. F. R.

Jan'y 2, 1860.

T. M. SMITH JOHN McLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour and Country Produce generally, for sale or shipment, will receive prompt and personal attention.

Refer to: JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor; E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank, State N. C.

Nov 7, 1859. 64*1y

THE Magistrates of

Cumberland County are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 11 o'clock, on the Wednesday of May Term, being the 7th day of the month, for the transaction of the public business.

D. G. MacRAE, Clerk.

Feb'y 15, 1860. 92-4t

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

SPERM, Refined, Lard, Linseed and Tanners Oil; White Lead; Burning Fluid; Putty; Window Glass and Sash of all sizes.

—ALSO—

A fresh supply of POND'S PAIN DESTROYER

For sale by JAMES MARTINE

Nov'r 24, 1858. 66tf

A CARD.
A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Foreign business, &c., &c I offer my services, with a pledge of strict attention.

JAS. G. COOK.

June 27, 1859. 29tf

Dr. FRANK WILLIAMS'S RYE WHISKEY.

DR. Frank Williams, to be constantly supplied with celebrated RYE WHISKEY, which can be had at Store at all times, by wholesale or retail.

D. & W. McLAURIN

Oct'r 11, 1859. 56tf

---

52 Hhds. Good Bacon, SIDES and SHOULDERS,

just received and for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN

July 2, 1859. 28tf

BRASS STRAINER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.

D. & W. McLAURIN

May 2. 16tf

---

40 Boxes Cheese just received

and for sale by D. & W. McLAURIN

Dec'r 22, 1859 77tf

THE GULF HOTEL.

THE subscriber has taken and opened the GULF HOTEL, at the Gulf, Chatham County, North Carolina, where he will take pleasure in using his best endeavors to accommodate the traveling public comfortably and pleasantly.

JOHN H. DAVIS

Gulf, Chatham co., Jan'y 9, 1860. 85*6mpd

THE COPPER TOE!
A NEW ERA IN DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

IT IS well known that Children and Youth constantly wear out their Boots and Shoes at the toe, in a few weeks—sometimes in a few days. Buy them with

Mitchell's Patent Metalic Tips

and you will save *Two-Thirds* of the expense of supplying your children with shoes.

This invention enables us to offer to the public Boots and Shoes, that

NEVER WEAR OUT AT THE TOES

We have hundreds of Testimonials from Parents who have bought them, showing that on the average a *pair of Shoes with the Tips,* will for children, *wear long as THREE PAIR WITHOUT,* and for Misses Boys and Youths, they will **wear at least twice as long,** while

THE COST IS BUT A TRIFLE MORE

This statement is made with entire confidence in its strict truth, as it is based on a careful examination of the *Facts,* in an experience of more than two years which has *Proved* that these *Copper toed Shoes* have an average, worn at least *three times* as long as the style, and as the cost is but a *Trifle more,* the importance of this invention to all having little feet to protect, will at once be seen.

This invention is also important as a protection against the cutting of the *Prairie Grasses,* also for *Rice* and *Plantation* use, and all occupations where the toes of the Boots or Shoes are particularly liable to be worn.

CHASE, McKINNEY & MOORS,
Owners of the Patent.

FOR SALE BY THE DEALERS GENERALLY

February 17. 93-*3mos

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO.
Dry Goods Merchants
80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y.

Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly in new and beautiful patterns, the

WAMSUTTA PRINTS,

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A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Our Prints are cheaper than any in market and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

Feb'y 2, 1860. 89*1Y

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, or those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church Street, New York

Dec. 16, 1859. 76*1y

GLUE.

2000 BBLS. assorted qualities. Superior lots for sale by Distillers' use, constantly on hand and

E. W. & F. W. LEGGETT,
301 Pearl st., New York

Dec'r 28, 1859. 79*3m

An Agency for the Sale of WM. KNABE & CO'S CELEBRATED PIANOS

ESTABLISHED IN WILMINGTON, N. C.

HAVING secured the Agency for the sale of the above unrivalled instruments, we invite the attention of all who may want a FIRST CLASS PIANO (and no other is worth buying) to the fact, and respectfully solicit the most intelligent and critical examination of the instruments now on exhibition. These Pianos have secured more Premiums than any other manufactured. They are fully endorsed by such names in the musical world as Thalberg, Strakosh, Satter, Vieuxtemps, besides the most distinguished Professors and Amateurs in the country.

There are hundreds of families in North Carolina where these Pianos are used. We name a few of them in Wilmington: Hon. L. O'B. Branch, S. W. Cole, Esq., Gen. G. M. Leach, Carolina Female College, Male Academy, Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsboro', Rev. T. Campbell, Salisbury, &c.

In Wilmington we refer to the following gentlemen who have Knabe's Pianos in use: Geo. Myers, Esq., D. Poisson, Esq., Griffith J. McRee, Esq., and others. We deliver these Pianos in Wilmington at the published rates of the Manufacturers. Every instrument to the full iron frame, and is fully warranted.

One thing we wish distinctly understood. ☞ They have never failed to secure the HIGHEST PREMIUM whenever brought in competition with others.

Pianos now in store, just received, and can be delivered immediately, by GEO. H. KELLEY,
Agent for Wm. Knabe & Co

July 23, 1859. 34*1y

W. S. NORMENT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Lumberton, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Bladen and Columbus. All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. Office in the Court House.

June 27, 1859. 28-*1y